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The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

VOL. CIII, NO. 262

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1910

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THIRTY-SIX PAGES

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Golden Jamaica Rum, absolutely pure, bottle	\$1.50
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Glennies Scotch, bottle \$1.25, or 50c. flask	\$1.25
Watson's No. 10, bottle \$1.25, 3 Star bottle	\$1.00
Clan MacKenzie, a splendid mellow whisky, bottle	\$1.00
Chimney, Johnnie Walker's famous Scotch, bottle \$1.25 or	\$1.00
Buchanan's Black and White, the choice of many, bottle	\$1.25
House of Commons or Bannan's Red Seal, a good whisky, bottle	\$1.00
Cliffe's Sherry Royal, the purest sherry, bottle \$1.25 or	\$1.00
Bonnie Lassie, per bottle \$1.25 or 50c. flask	\$1.00
Breke's Irish Whisky, bottle \$1.25 and	\$1.00
Jamson's Irish Whisky, bottle	\$1.25

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The Bromide does his thinking by syndicate—he goes with the crowds. Or are you a Sulphite? A Sulphite is a person who does his own thinking; he is a person who has surprises up his sleeve. You never know what a Sulphite will say or do. He will not bore you, but he may shock you. Hamlet was a Sulphite; Colonians a Bromide. Becky Sharp was sulphuric; Amelia Sedley bromidic. While you are solving the problem of whether you are a Bromide or a Sulphite, call for a bottle of G. H. Mumm & Co's "Extra Dry," but be sulphuric enough to insist upon being supplied with a bottle that bears the pink capsule, because there is no genuine "Extra Dry" champagne unless it bears this sulphuric mark of distinction from the ordinary. Even if you are a Bromide, for your own sake, figuratively speaking, put in your thumb and pull out a sulphuric plum by insisting upon getting the pink cap to a Mumm's "Extra Dry" bottle.

STRUGGLE ENDS WITH BLOODSHED

John F. Dietz, Besieged at Cameron Dam, Wisconsin, Surrenders After Being Wounded by Deputies

KILLS ONE OFFICER IN FINAL FIGHT

Captured Man Has Fought Lumber Companies and the Courts for Several Years—Feared for Wife's Safety

WINTER, Wis., Oct. 8.—"If papa comes out will you promise not to shoot him? He is shot through the hand and wants to surrender." These words, spoken by Sheriff Michael Madden at the edge of the clearing surrounding the besieged home by little Helen, youngest daughter of John F. Dietz, brought to an end this afternoon the stubborn resistance of the man whose stand for the last four years against what he considers an injustice has attracted widespread interest.

The surrender did not come without death and bloodshed. One man is dead, three men and a woman are wounded and much property has been destroyed. The dead:

Oscar Harp, age 40, deputy sheriff. The injured: John F. Dietz, age 49 years; defender of Cameron dam, shot through the hand. Chet Colpitt, 35 years of age, deputy sheriff, right ear shot off. Clarence Dietz, shot through the arm; A Dietz, shot through the body. The last two named children of John Dietz, were shot last week by deputy sheriffs.

Harp was found on a hill behind the Dietz cabin with a bullet hole in his head. He, with Mont Wiley, Thomas Pomeroy and William Rankin, all deputies, had tried to crawl to a place of safety in the lumber pile, near the Dietz cabin, when a bullet caught him. According to Wiley, three bullets whizzed by him at about the same time, and one of them struck Harp. The other deputies retired.

Dietz was wounded while firing from the stand during the afternoon, when a bullet went through a crack and passed through his left hand. Dietz denied that the wound caused him to surrender. To Father Joseph Pilon, a priest, who aided in bringing the long drawn-out contest to a close he whispered that a baby was about to be born to his wife, and he feared that both she and the infant might die.

The surrender of Dietz was dramatic. The alert lumbermen, leaning on their rifles at the edge of the clearing, and seeing intensity at the windows of the log cabin, suddenly saw the flutter of a white handkerchief at the door. Then little Helen appeared and advanced with the cloth over her head, walked to the edge of

the clearing, where she announced that her father was willing to surrender.

John F. Dietz came into the limelight about four years ago when he defended the Cameron dam on the Thorapelle river against one of the largest lumber companies in the State. He declared that the dam was on his property and tied up several winters' cut of logs, valued at thousands of dollars, by refusing to allow them to pass through the dam without paying toll. He was fought in the courts by the lumber company, but defied the order of the judges and held off at the point of the gun all officers who attempted to serve papers on him. Dietz won. The lumber company paid him a large sum and he allowed the logs to go through.

The sheriff deputized men from all over the state to make the arrest of Dietz and several were shot in attempting to do so. In one engagement Dietz's son was shot in the head, but recovered.

The latest controversy between Dietz and the authorities of Sawyer county dates from September 6, when Dietz shot and seriously wounded Bert Horrell in Winter, Wis., in a wrangle, it is said, over rent due on a school house.

Since the shooting Dietz has defied the sheriffs to serve a warrant on him.

Last week deputy sheriffs found a daughter and a son of Dietz driving to town. They wound and arrested both children, and their harsh treatment of the girl aroused much indignation.

Head of Danish Brotherhood.

FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 8.—T. F. Nelson, head of the Danish Brotherhood here, was arrested yesterday afternoon after an exciting contest this afternoon. H. H. Vogt of Davenport, Iowa, was defeated. Vogt had been president for 12 years.

MAKES RECORD BY LONG FLIGHT

Aviator Hoxey, Flies From Springfield, Ill., to Point Near St. Louis—Distance is Over Hundred Miles.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Arch. Hoxey, in a Wright biplane flew from Springfield, Ill., to the Country Club grounds at Clayton, St. Louis county, today and established an American sustained flight record in an aeroplane by covering 104 miles, as estimated by him. His objective landing place was the aviation field at Kinloch PARK. That because of failing to find the grounds, he descended five miles away. He alighted on the aviation field at 3:27 p. m. His time in the air was 3 hours and 22 minutes. For 57 minutes Hoxey tried in vain to find the field.

After leaving Springfield at 11:35 this morning he maintained an altitude of 600 feet until the wind gusts forced him to rise 600 feet higher. He flew on the 1,200 foot level the remainder of the trip. The special train which he rode to St. Louis was 25 minutes late in leaving Springfield, and he never saw it. At Carlinville he left the Chicago and Alton right of way and followed the Interurban traction lines to Staunton, his birthplace, and then to the town twice and headed toward the Mississippi.

After reaching Alton he turned south and crossed the Mississippi, where the Missouri empties into it. He then began to search for the aviation field. He was seen from the aviation field at 2:14. As noon, as Walter Brookings could get an aeroplane started he went aloft to guide his fellow bird-man to the field, but Hoxey veered to the south and was lost to view. Bombs were exploded and the band played as loudly as they could, but the aviator did not hear the guiding noises. He landed at the country club at 2:11, learned the direction of the aviation field and sailed to it.

ACQUIRING MINES AT SHEEP CREEK

Capitalists Show Active Interest in Free Gold Camp—Options Taken on Large Number of Properties

NELSON, Oct. 8.—Influx of capital to the mines of Sheep Creek is shown by transfers just registered here. A. W. Alvensleben of Germany, now of Vancouver, has obtained an option and bond on the Big Jess, Harry Davenport, Humm, Mountain, Lion, Mountain, Golden Hill, Brewery, Golden Reef, Gold Hill, Gold Pan fraction and LaRose mineral claims from K. L. Ryan, Wm. Kennedy, Edward Peters, George H. Colwell, J. J. Malone, and William Gossnell. The first payment has been made and the second is due on January 15th.

(Continued On Page Two.)

FIRE'S VICTIMS NUMBER FORTY

Many Dead Bodies Found Along Track of Canadian Northern Railway in Rainy River District

TOWN IS SAVED AFTER HARD FIGHT

Several Minnesota Villages Severely Visited—Property Loss Heavy—Urgent Appeal for Aid Sent Out

WINNIPEG, Oct. 8.—Word received from the afflicted districts along the Canadian border is that at least thirty lives and millions of dollars in property have been lost by forest fires. The Canadian Northern cancelled all trains out of Winnipeg and Port Arthur today, and word has been received by that company that many dead bodies, many of them with clothing burned off entirely, have been found along the tracks. Two thousand people are crowded into Rainy River and the Canadian Northern is sending a special train of box cars and provisions from Fort William.

Superintendent Wilcox's train, on its way from Port Arthur, is reported to have gone through a bridge.

The Canadian Northern announced late today that the estimated loss of life by forest fires to settlers living along their line is forty. Rainy River town was saved after a big fight, but the Box Fortage mill at Rainy River is burned. Spooner, Minn., is not so badly burned as at first estimated. The Sherel-Mathies mill was saved, but several large buildings were burned. Benadette was wiped out.

Request For Aid
ST. PAUL, Oct. 8.—The Associated Press late this afternoon received the following message from C. A. Moody, mayor of War Road, Minn.: "The public is urgently called on to aid the residents of this county, which is being ravaged by forest fires. The towns of Spooner, Graceton, Benadette and Pitt are wiped out. Dead bodies are lying along the Canadian Northern Railway right of way, and hundreds of settlers are penniless. The towns of Roosevelt, Swift and Cedar Spur are all in danger. Aid can be sent to the newspapers or the State Bank of War Road, the nearest place of refuge. Refugees are flocking into War Road."

Found Wounded
GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 8.—Solomon N. Cohn, a member of the New Orleans and Liverpool cotton exchanges, was tonight found in his room unconscious with a bullet wound in his neck.

BOURASSA BOOM GIVING CONCERN

Meeting to be Addressed by Premier in Montreal on Monday Evening Intended as a Corrective

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—Extraordinary efforts are being made to boom the meeting at the Monument National, Montreal, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to address on Monday evening. It is apparent that the object is to counteract the impression of Mr. Bourassa's growing strength which prevails in Quebec province, and particularly in Montreal.

That the Nationalist leader is winning adherents every day by his attitude of hostility towards the government's naval policy and his championing of French prerogatives and prejudices is undeniable. Nobody recognizes this more keenly than Sir Wilfrid Laurier, hence the Liberal demonstration, at which he will be the chief functionary, on Monday night.

The arrangements are under the directions of H. G. Gervais, M.P., who will act as chairman of the meeting. He is leaving no device untied which would lend eclat to the occasion. His zeal has an additional spur in the boost that a successful demonstration would give to his chances a political preferment, for with the probability of Hon. Mr. Brodeur's retirement owing to ill health the opportunity for Mr. Gervais to enter the cabinet seems to him and his friends to be at hand.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will leave here on a special car Monday. Several press representatives will accompany him.

Montreal Victorious.

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.—Montreal easily beat Toronto Argonauts in the opening game of the Inter-Provincial Rugby union here today by 25 to 10.

Charged With Forgery

SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—B. V. Montgomery, a well known real estate man of Fort Worth, Tex., was arrested by operatives of a private detective agency this afternoon on a charge of forgery. Montgomery, who left Fort Worth several months ago, is said to have swindled the banks of Fort Worth out of \$40,000 by forging the names of his business partner, W. P. Fischer, and of his father, C. M. Montgomery, to promissory notes which he discounted at the banks. Montgomery was traced from Fort Worth to Kansas City, where he disappeared and remained hidden until recently, when the detectives located him in Seattle. He is being held pending the arrival of an officer from Texas with the necessary warrants and extradition papers.

Horse v. Auto

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 8.—The fight which has been on in various states between the automobile racing interests and the promoters and managers of horse racing broke out here today, when the horsemen prevented Barney Oldfield's appearance for scheduled trials against speed records on a dirt track. When Oldfield was ready to start with his 300 horsepower "Blitzen Benz," the horsemen decided to take possession of the track. T. V. Perkins, superintendent of speed, and in charge of the track, notified Oldfield's manager that he would not give up the track to automobiles. Horsemen declare openly it is a fight for supremacy, and that unless a stop is put to exhibitions of automobiles on fair ground tracks, horse racing will suffer seriously.

PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT TAFT

Strange Story Told to His Aunt in Massachusetts Town by Mysterious Stranger—Visitor Utterly Disappears

MILLBURY, Mass., Oct. 8.—An alleged scheme for the assassination of President Taft was unfolded to Miss Della C. Torrey, aunt of the President, by a stranger who called at her home here today.

The man, who refused to give his name, declared he overheard the plotters while in Boston. As he departed, he threatened to return and kill Miss Torrey if the matter got into the newspapers. The man went away from Millbury as suddenly and as mysteriously as he had come, and tonight there is no clue to his whereabouts, although Miss Torrey immediately reported the facts to the Millbury authorities and they in turn asked the assistance of the Worcester police. The matter has also been reported to the secret service authorities.

Anti-Foreign Outbreaks Feared.

HONGKONG, Oct. 8.—British naval officials are apprehensive of anti-foreign outbreaks at Canton. Enquiries have been instituted with a view to taking measures for the protection of British subjects there.

Victim of Hindu Feud.

SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—Believed by the Police department to be the victim of a long existing feud among his countrymen, a Hindu, lies on a cot at the city hospital, temporarily bereft of his reason and suffering from injuries about his head and neck. Singh was found in the doorway of a lodging house, his head covered by blood and bearing marks made by some unusual weapon. He was taken to the city hospital and on regaining consciousness, expressed fear of something he believed to be pursuing him.

MEN WALLED IN BY EXPLOSION

Disaster Reported at Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Property—Thought to Have Chance of Escape

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 8.—One hundred men, nearly all Americans, are trapped in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mine at Starville, seven miles south of here, by an explosion reported to have occurred at 10:50 o'clock.

The explosion, according to first reports, was caused by an accumulation of gas. A special train with doctors, nurses and volunteer parties have gone to the scene. It is thought the men have an excellent chance for life.

NEW REPUBLIC QUIETING DOWN

People of Portugal Quickly Reconciling Themselves to New Order of Affairs—Government Protects Property

TROOPS ATTACK JESUIT MONASTERY

Amnesty Granted and Liberty of Press is Increased—Story of Royal Family's Flight From Country

LISBON, Oct. 8.—The proclamation of the republic of Portugal is being received by the people generally in a matter-of-fact way. While order has been in effect, the feeling still prevails that attacks against the religious establishments may become general.

The most marked feature of the situation now is the resentment shown by a group now is the resentment against the clergy. Last night republican troops attacked the Jesuit monastery in the Rua do Quelhas, after they had been fired on from the windows. One priest was killed and the others were placed under arrest. The hoisting of the British flag over the building had the effect of checking the fire of the troops.

Armed bands have descended on the houses of the various officials closely affiliated with the monarchy, but the houses were found empty, and the property was not damaged. Details of police have been sent out to guard property.

The government has granted amnesty in the case of all political prisoners, and has revived a former law, increasing the liberty of the press. It has changed the old oath to the form of a mere promise on the part of officers to accomplish their duties on their honor.

An extension of ten days has been granted for the settlement of pending legal affairs. One of the most interesting features in the new regime will be the time-up of the different parties in the constituent assembly. All the old political groupings have disappeared.

A majority of the old party organs have suspended publication.

Royal Family's Escape

Authentic reports of the flights of the sovereigns show that the queen mother, Amelie, who was at the palace of Citra, followed, through telephone communication with the Necessidades palace, the tumultuous course of the revolt. Her anxiety increased until she was informed that King Manuel had left by sea, on the mobile for Mafra. Hastily getting together a few personal effects, the queen mother fled to Mafra, and joined her son. In the meantime, according to arrangements made by the revolutionists, Prince Alfonso had embarked on the imperial yacht Amelie at Cascaes. The Amelie sailed for Ericeira, where it arrived Wednesday afternoon. Presently automobiles occupied by King Manuel and the queen mother descended up to the beach, and were escorted by a squadron of cavalry, and accompanied, by the queen's ladies of honor, who were dressed in deep black. The queen and her ladies entered one row boat, into which fishermen also placed two small trunks.

King Manuel, who was wearing a suit of chevrot and a green hat, took his place in the second boat. He appeared downcast. As he turned his eyes from the shore he waved his hand and said slowly, "Adieu forever."

"A heavy sea was running when the launch put out, and one of the fishermen made bold to suggest that the queen mother should not lean over the gunwale, as it was dirty. Amelie replied, indifferently, "That is of no consequence." Her last words to the faithful who had gathered at the beach were: "It is an infamy, a revolt." The group on shore replied: "We will await your return."

Remain at Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 8.—It is reported that the royal yacht Amelie will return to Lisbon tomorrow. King Manuel, the Queen Mother, the Dowager Queen and the Duke of Oporto, however, will remain as the guests of the government at the governor's cottage at Europa Point.

Col. Roosevelt in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—Theodore Roosevelt came into Georgia today, and found a warm welcome. He was greeted at Atlanta by crowds, which blocked the streets and cheered for him. Earlier in the day he spent several hours at Rome, Ga., and spoke to a large crowd. Colonel Roosevelt made three speeches in Atlanta.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The fifth series of wool auctions closed today with offerings of 7,329 bales. The selection met with a heavy sale at steady prices, especially merinos. The auction opened firm at a general advance which was partly lost owing to the lower prices in Australia, compared with the July sales. Good merinos and cross-breeds of medium quality closed 4 per cent higher, while other grades were unchanged.



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Is a sure aid to domestic happiness and economy. It keeps the room cosy and healthful; saves fuel, time, and trouble. Gives long life to furnishings of a room because of its cleanliness. No dust, no smoke. Heat on tap, as it were. Price from \$5 up.

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BOVRIL has all the excellence of beef in a concentrated form. In its preparation all that is good is retained—all that is undesirable is discarded.

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Our repair shop is complete. Mr. Hamlet who, until recently, has had charge of one of San Francisco's largest repair shops, and has had, with factory and repair shop experience, has charge of this department.

CARS FOR HIRE

We have six passenger closed in cars for wet weather, parties, dances and theatre work.



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RODE THE GALE LIKE A DUCK

Prince Rupert in 70-Mile Gale—Season of Navigation is Ending on Skeena—Piston Ring Broke During Voyage

The steamer Prince Rupert, Capt. Johnson, of the G. T. P., which reached port at midnight from Prince Rupert with over 100 passengers, experienced her first heavy gale when crossing Queen Charlotte sound. A southeasterly gale blew at the rate of over 10 miles an hour. The three-funnelled liner acted splendidly, steaming at an average of 12 knots an hour in the face of the gale. "She behaved excellently," said Capt. Johnson. "It was wonderfully how splendidly she rode in the storm." When off the Sisters lighthouse a piston ring broke in the starboard engine, and that machine was shut off the voyage to Vancouver being completed with the port engine. At Vancouver the steamer's engineers fitted a spare piston ring, the vessel being in four hours at that port until repairs were completed.

The passengers of the Prince Rupert included Mrs. L. H. Gray, Miss Gray and Miss Pierce, who accompanied Mr. Gray on a long trip over the Eggnose trail, going into the northland by way of Ashcroft. They made the long ride over the trail without difficulty. C. H. Topp, the former city engineer, was another passenger.

Navigation Closing

Navigation was closing on the Skeena river when the Prince Rupert left. Mr. McMaster, agent of the G. T. P., had notices posted that no more freight would be accepted for up river points. The steamer Port Simpson was preparing to leave Prince Rupert and many shippers were beseeching Capt. Jackman asking that their shipments be taken. To each the captain said: "I am starting up river with 30 tons, which is a big load considering the stage of the water and the further fact that I have a large crowd of passengers. I cannot take a pound more. Most of this 30 tons is taken up with the office outfit of the engineering corps contracted for some time ago."

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTION RESULTS

Botha's Position Not Quite to His Liking—Racial Feeling Acute in Recent Struggle at the Polls

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 7.—The results of the South African election are now complete. Sixty-seven Nationalists have been returned, which gives a Nationalist majority of thirteen over all parties, the Unionists numbering thirty-seven, the Labor members four, and the Independent thirteen. If the Unionists are given the Independents, and the Nationalists, Labor members, General Botha's majority is twenty-one. One result of the comparative success of the Unionists is the power, which it places in the hands of Mr. Merriman, the Cape Colony Premier, who is credited with having eight members in his pocket. The government has not done nearly so well as it was expected to. General Botha, Mr. Hull, and Mr. Moor, all members of the cabinet, failed to secure election while the Unionist majorities are strikingly large.

The Premier's defeat in Pretoria is perhaps not surprising, but none the less it has created a profound impression. General Botha's challenge to Sir Percy Fitz-Patrick had a most provocative effect on the Unionists. His action was deemed generous by many, and he was also badly handicapped by some of his prominent supporters. It was too much to expect that the election could be conducted with a total elimination of all the old racial feeling. The Premier himself set an admirable example in the matter, but the speeches of such Dutchmen as General Hertzog and Abraham Fischer, seemed to have thrown the British element into the arms of Dr. Jameson. General Botha's party, however, got a good deal of British support on the Rand, where there are a good many people who do not want the Rand magnates to be too powerful. But it is also true that a number of British voters voted Unionist because of their dislike of what is called "Boerism." General Hertzog has proved that education can be as thorny a subject in South Africa as it is elsewhere. He has become associated in the Orange Free State with a bilingual system which, whether it is defensible or not, is as a fact bitterly resented by the British. He himself stoutly maintains that it is a fair system, and has even suggested that it will become the universal system throughout the Union, but there can be no question of its unpopularity. The result is that General Botha finds himself armed with a majority which is very much more Dutch and less British than he hoped for.

There has been a hot fight for supremacy between the two parties led by General Botha and Dr. Jameson, but it is not very easy to see that the essential differences are between their principles or programmes. Indeed, a Johannesburg paper has had a couple of cartoons in which the two parties were represented as Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee fighting each other and surprised by a big black crow. This illustrates that the native problem is one of the most important

and difficult which South Africa has to face. Yet it has been carefully avoided by both parties, possibly because they both recognize how difficult it is. South Africa will need all its wisdom if it is to deal successfully with the color question.

ACQUIRING MINES AT SHEEP CREEK

(Continued From Page One.)

In the meantime Mr. Von Alvensleben agrees to spend \$2,000 in development. The Searchlight fraction which adds the magnet on the North, has been transferred by W. C. Bailey to the Sheep Creek development syndicate. This will complete the Searchlight group, already owned by this company. Several Magnet veins have been traced through the Searchlight. Another important transfer is a half interest in the Camp View from George P. Wells to G. R. Deplen of Glasgow. The Camp View is near the Half Way house between the creek and Salmon. The Bruce fraction and two Lemon-creek properties, Silver Tip and Black Bear have also changed hands.

Primer Inquiry Closed

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The senatorial committee on privileges and elections, after listening to the testimony of witnesses for twelve consecutive days, closed its inquiry into the election of Senator William Lorimer today and adjourned subject to the call of Senator Burrows. The next session of the committee will be in Washington, probably after congress meets.

Vancouver Assize Cases

VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—When the fall criminal assizes open here at 11 o'clock Monday morning, Mr. Justice Murphy will find himself faced with a list of 20 cases, some of them very serious. The heaviest case is that of two murders against an Italian named Costa in this city and one against a man named Richer, from Prince Rupert. There are also several cases of wounding and shooting with intent. A. H. McNeill, K. C., will conduct the cases for the crown.

FERNIE BANDITS

Stories of Safe-Breaking and Robbery from Coal Town—Keys of Bank Demanded

FERNIE, Oct. 8.—The safe in the Great Northern station was blown open last night, apparently by amateur yegmen. They entered the office through a window and ransacked a dozen trunks, from which they secured some metallic cartridges, some blankets and feather pillows. They charged the lock of the safe with powder from the shells, muffled the safe with the blankets and pillows, set a short fuse going and adjourned, which were not encouraging, for they found the second door of solid steel, still intact, through which they failed to penetrate, though they broke off the knob and combination. Mr. Blackstone, the Great Northern agent, cannot get into his own strong box, but he says it contains no money. The burglars took nothing of value except a thousand tickets found in the ticket cabinet.

Two men have been lodged in jail by Chief Clark and are being held on suspicion of being implicated in the attempted robbery.

At two o'clock this morning the cash register at the Rams hotel was broken into during the absence of the bartender at lunch, and some thirty or forty dollars extracted.

At a little before ten o'clock last night Janitor Ayling, of the Bank of Commerce, was held up on North Victoria avenue by a man who demanded from him the keys to the bank building. Striking the man a stiff blow between the eyes with his fist, Mr. Ayling ran home, and no trace of the man who made the demand has yet been found.

RECALL CAMPAIGN

Large Number of Names Attached to Petitions Asking for Recall of Mayor Gill in Seattle

SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—The campaigning for signatures to petitions asking for the recall of Mayor Elram C. Gill started off today with a rush, a large number of names having been placed on the lists when the work stopped for the day.

Acting on the advice of leading attorneys, the Public Welfare League, which is managing the recall campaign, abandoned the plan to place petitions in all the churches tomorrow. It was feared that the signing of names on Sunday night invalidate the signatures and thus jeopardize the success of the recall movement. The leaders of the campaign are taking every precaution to prevent the taking of a bluster that would cause the petitions to be thrown out on a technicality.

Twenty members of the American Purify Federation, on a tour of the continent in a cause of a social purity campaign, arrived from Chicago tonight. The Public Welfare League arranged the date of the local conference of the federation so as to bring the leaders of the purification movement to Seattle while the recall campaign is being waged. Many of the eastern delegates to the conference will occupy pulpits in Seattle churches tomorrow to speak in behalf of the anti-vice campaign now being waged here.

Injured in Train Wreck

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Fourteen persons were injured, many of them seriously, and some fatally, tonight, when Chicago and Alton train No. 30, from St. Louis to Jacksonville, Ill., jumped the track two miles south of Jerseyville. Split rails are supposed to have caused the accident. Most of the injured are from St. Louis. A relief train was sent out from St. Louis.

When she asked him how long she could remain at the Thousand Islands, he told her to spend a week on each island.

MILLION DOLLAR TRUST COMPANY

Financial Institution Organized to Operate General Trust Business With Head offices in Victoria

An announcement of great interest to the financial, business and home circles of this city is the news that the Canada West Trust Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of one million dollars, will shortly open for business here and have their head office in this city.

The company will transact a general trust business, such as is carried on by the leading trust companies of the Dominion. Modern ground floor offices are now being secured.

The advent of the Canada West Trust Company, Limited, shows that the large financial and business interests are alive to the splendid future possibilities of this city and Vancouver Island.

A company such as this, conducted along the lines proposed by them, will be productive of much benefit to the city, by way of attracting fresh capital for new industries, etc. The time is ripe for the development of such a company, and success from the start is already assured.

Mr. D. C. Reid, the president and manager, is also president of the Island Investment Company, Limited, and president of the British Columbia Interior Land and Improvement Company, Limited. For years Mr. Reid has made a close study of companies of this kind, and since his arrival in British Columbia, some years ago, has been closely associated with some of the largest and most successful financial institutions in British Columbia.

In conversation with the Colonist Mr. Reid stated that the Canada West Trust Company, Limited, was organized some five months ago. Since that time it has been quietly perfecting its organization, and the results of the efforts that have been put into the business already, have been productive of splendid results.

The capital is nearly all local, and several prominent local men figure on the directorate, the officers, and directors being: D. C. Reid, president and manager; W. O. Wallace, vice-president; A. E. Forbes, secretary-treasurer; W. K. Henson, Victoria; Lieutenant-Colonel, Eardley-Wilmot, London, England; Howard Farrant, Vancouver, B.C.; J. W. Givens, Vancouver, B.C. The solicitors are Messrs. Tait & Brandon, Victoria. Bankers, The Merchants Bank of Canada, Victoria.

Explosion Suspects

TUSCON, Ariz., Oct. 8.—Bill Hogan and A. Collie are held by Sheriff Nelson of this county as suspects in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case. Hogan closely answers the description of Morris. Both men are known to have been in Los Angeles at the time of the explosion and have told several conflicting stories. Collie has expert knowledge of high explosives.

EMPIRE RESOURCES TO BE DISPLAYED

Great London Exhibition in 1915 Will Mark Seven Hundredth Anniversary of Magna Charta

LONDON, Oct. 8.—There is nothing like being early in the field when a big venture is on hand. The United Kingdom Industries League, with a due sense of the wisdom of this precaution, announce today that they intend to hold an exhibition in London, possibly at the Crystal Palace, in 1915—"to demonstrate the industrial resources of the British Empire, and to celebrate the 700th anniversary of Magna Charta, the foundation stone of British freedom."

As originally drawn up the scheme was intended to commemorate King Edward's golden wedding, which would have been celebrated in 1912. The exhibition is to be "all-British." It is intended that the exhibition shall be opened on May 24, 1915, but it is hoped that the festivities will include a special celebration of the Magna Charta anniversary, on June 19, at Runnymede. The main object of the exhibition is to demonstrate the agricultural and manufacturing capabilities of British possessions throughout the world, and thus stimulate each portion of the Empire to take a pride in its own industrial development. In particular, and by means of inter-Imperial trade, that of the Empire as a whole. Each dominion or colony, as far as practicable, will erect its own exhibition building, but in the case of the smaller British possessions arrangements for joint display will be made. The object of the league being that every single possession, having any industry capable of representation, shall take its part in the undertaking.

Among the proposed features of the exhibition are a Palace of Empire, an Empire Club, and a General Bureau of Information, with an Emigration Office attached.

Efforts will be made to arrange a representation at Runnymede itself, if possible, of the scene attending the granting of Magna Charta. Interesting episodes in colonial history may also be represented with a view to encouraging the study of the history of

"JAEGER"

For many years good dressers the world over have never found any brand of Underwear, Socks, Sweaters, etc., to equal that of the Dr. Jaeger goods. We are agents for these famous pure all-wool garments and carry the largest and most up-to-date assortment in Victoria. Just a few from the many Jaeger ideas to be found here:

Men's Underwearables
In medium and heavy weights,
all sizes
Union Suits, Pants and
Vests

Night Robes Colic Belts
Body Belts Socks, Etc.
Sweaters for Ladies and
Gentlemen

All the Newest Ideas
Golf Coats for Ladies and
Gentlemen

Stylish and Exclusive Goods
Sweater Coats for Ladies
and Gentlemen
All the Newest Colorings
Ladies' and Men's
"Spencers"

In Natural Wool
Fancy Flannel Pyjama
Suits
Fancy Flannel Shirts

Caps Gloves Puttees
Mufflers Motor Scarves
Throat Protectors, Etc.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Fleece-lined Slippers,
Steamer Rugs, Dressing
Gowns, Smoking
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The Man at the Bat may
be caught OUT on
his third strike,

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**EDDY'S
"SILENT"
MATCHES**

NEVER FAIL to light the FIRST STRIKE. "As sure as the dawn of tomorrow."
Sixty years of experience have brought Eddy's Matches to the
ACME of PERFECTION. The famous "Silent."
Also Eddy's Paper Woodware, Fibroware, Pails, Tubs and Wash-
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Mitchell Bros., Selling Agents, Victoria and Vancouver

COAL!

The leading Canadian fur
dealers have formed a mer-
ger. This is a sure sign of
a cold winter, so get in your
winter supply of Coal now,
by ordering from Kirk & Co.

COAL!

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Prompt Delivery

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Petition for

Bitulithic

And insist on competition in
the matter of pavements, as
well as in other commodities.
This is the only non-slip-
pery pavement on the contin-
ent of America. When the
rain comes you will petition
for BITULITHIC.

It does not disintegrate
with the action of water.

Insist on Bitulithic—the
roadway that does not rot.

He—Ah, darling, see how soon I will
prove it to you!

New Furs at prices which will
astonish many by their reasonableness,
are now being shown by Robinson's
Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Clothes of Character

The emphatic style, assured poise and consummate distinction, which set the well-dressed man apart in any gathering, cannot be obtained in any clothes but those designed and tailored as Fashion-Craft Clothes are, by master craftsmen. The style, patterns and fabrics are authentic.

Prices: \$15 to \$35

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

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IT IS COUGH-TIME NOW

And it is very unwise to let a cough run on, because frequent coughing increases irritation in the bronchial passages. Wise people cure their coughs with

BOWEN BRONCHIAL BALSAM
It relieves them and will relieve you. We do not affirm it will cure a cough in one night, but a few days' use will certainly cure—long-standing bronchial cough or cold. Unvalued in all throat and lung troubles, asthma, etc. Only, per bottle, 50c, at this store.



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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

THE SILVER QUEEN RANGE

We would like you to drop in and have a look at this pretty piece of stove-making art. If it doesn't charm you to the buying point, we have others that may, but we have a notion that this Silver Queen will be just what you want, at only

Heaters are now booming at our Red-Hot Prices, \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50

Nothing finer or better to be had. Prepare now for cold weather that is sure to come.

Coal Hods. Special 45c
Galvanized Hods 65c
Pipes, Dampers, Pokers, Shovels. Everything in the Fire Line at Easy Prices

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ANGUS B. McNEIL

1—Fine 5-Room House, easy modern, convenience every term. \$3,000
2—Builders' or Speculators' Proposition—6 lots Bank St., each \$750
Your List of Vancouver Property.
Money to Loan.

FLOATING DOCK FOR ESQUIMALT

Question to be Considered by Board of Trade at Quarterly Meeting—Other Matters of Interest

A number of matters of interest to come before the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade on Friday next, will primarily be discussed at a meeting of the council of that organization at a session to take place on Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. The matter of the proposed floating dock for Esquimalt will be brought up and it is likely that the board will pass a resolution in favor of the Dominion Government giving a subsidy towards such a scheme.

Another question of local interest upon which it is anticipated that something definite will develop is that of the selection by the Dominion Government of a site for the experimental farm to be established on Vancouver Island. What further steps the government intends taking in this matter will be reported upon by a committee of the board created to investigate the delay.

The question of the desirability, or otherwise, of the establishment of a British Trade Commissioner in British Columbia will also be considered. The object of the appointment of such a commissioner is to foster trade between this province and the motherland, and it is felt that a man appointed by the British government, who would devote his time exclusively to the objects sought, that better trade relations would be built up, and the stability of local investments would be placed before the British public in a more favorable light than at present.

The question of expediting the carriage of mails to and from coast points will be considered.

Members who have any further matters to bring before the quarterly meeting are asked to communicate with the secretary as speedily as possible.

MR. ROSS TAKES OATH TOMORROW

Lands Commissioner-Designate Moves From Fernie to Assume Office—Opposition Merely Perfunctory

Mr. William Roderick Ross, M. A., K. C., M. P. P., designate, commissioner of lands in the cabinet of Premier McBride, arrived from his home in Fernie yesterday, and was kept extremely busy during the afternoon and evening in the cordial acknowledgment of the congratulations of his many friends. Mr. Ross, it is understood, will be formally sworn in by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at 11 o'clock tomorrow (Monday) morning. Hon. Price Hillson at the same time being invested with the responsibilities of the departments of finance and agriculture. The new chief commissioner will at once take charge of his department, returning, however, to Fernie very shortly in order to direct arrangements for the by-election necessitated by his acceptance of office. Despite the fact that Mr. J. W. Bennett has announced himself as a Socialist candidate in opposition to the new recipient of cabinet honor, this opposition is regarded as merely perfunctory and in accordance with the adopted policy of the Socialist party in contesting every election "for the sake of principles."

CAMERON LAKE SERVICE DELAYED

E. & N. Railway Company Waits Authority From Railway Commissioners Before Running Trains

Owing to delay in receiving formal authority from the board of railway commissioners for the inauguration of a through service from Victoria to Cameron Lake, over the E. & N. Railway, it was announced by the management last evening that it was not likely that the would be possible to start the first train north of Wellington on Tuesday as was proposed.

H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the island road, returned yesterday from a trip of inspection. He states that everything is in readiness for starting the new service, arrangements having been made for stage connection at the lake for the disposition of mails, and cards detailing the contemplated schedule have been issued. If the required authorization is received from Ottawa in time it is possible, though not at all likely, that the initial train having as its ultimate destination Cameron lake, will leave the Store street depot on Tuesday. At any rate, immediately after the official word indicated comes to hand the line will be opened up and ample notification will be given in order that those who intend making the trip will obtain the information in time. It is reported by Mr. Beasley that the contractors who have been given charge of the work of grading the line from the vicinity of Duncan's to Cowichan lake already are beginning to show signs

of activity. Their foremen are visiting the scene selecting their camps and making other arrangements preparatory to the transfer of men from the Alberni extension. Work will be inaugurated on the new twenty-five mile branch, Mr. Beasley asserts. In a few days, it is explained, is an indication that the E. & N. Railway company is genuinely in earnest in its determination to hurry the construction of the branch from Duncan thus giving Victorians direct connection with a very popular summer fishing and hunting resort as well as opening up for exploitation a heavily timbered section.

GETS CONTRACT FOR HOTEL ADDITION

Mr. J. L. Skene Will Build \$200,000 Addition to C. P. R. Hotel at Vancouver—Other Work Under Progress

The contract for the new addition to the Vancouver hotel, Vancouver, the first of work which will make the hotel the finest in the West, has been awarded to Mr. J. L. Skene of this city, the contract having been entered by Mr. W. S. Painter, C. P. R. architect. The cost of the work, which will consist of one wing containing on the ground floor a dining room 40 x 100 feet and 22 feet in height, with five floors of bedrooms above, will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. This is the commencement of a larger scheme of improvement to the hotel, which will take about three years to complete and involve an outlay of about \$1,500,000. Work under the contract will be commenced at once. Mr. Skene also built the Empress Hotel here, and has now under construction the additional wing which is almost completed, and will be finished within thirty days. Other work which Mr. Skene has now under way in Victoria is the new Y. M. C. A. building on Blanchard street. The brick walls will be completed in about two weeks time and he hopes to hand the building over to the association by the first of next year.

The McCallum building, another structure for which Mr. Skene has the contract, and on which work has been suspended for several months pending the settlement of legal difficulties, will be pushed to completion, work having been resumed. This structure, which at present will be two stories in height, is designed to carry four more stories. It will be one of the finest business buildings in the city.

In Vancouver Mr. Skene has also considerable work under way, the most important of which is the new residence for Mr. A. D. MacIsaac on Shakespeare Heights, to cost \$150,000. It will be the finest residence west of Winnipeg, with the exception of that of Mr. James Dumas at Hatley Park, Esquimalt. Of reinforced concrete and steel, the residence will be 4 x 2 1/2 feet. Hand-some stables will also be erected.

HOMESTEADERS INCREASE

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—For the first eight months of the present calendar year, January 1st to August 31st, homestead entries in Western Canada numbered 37,976, as compared with 24,395 entries for the corresponding period of 1909.

In each of the prairie provinces there is an increase as compared with corresponding months of last year. Manitoba having 2,042 entries as against 1,779 in 1909; Saskatchewan 2,622 as against 1,257, and Alberta 14,013 as against 9,935.

For the month of August alone the entries numbered 3,000, of which 1,229 were made by Canadian born persons, some of whom have just returned from the United States, 825 by United States citizens, 715 entries by English, Scotch and Irish, 226 by Scandinavians and the balance by French, Belgians, Germans and other immigrants from continental Europe.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR COMING

Prominent Home Ruler is Invited to Address Local Canadian Club

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the British Home Rule member of parliament for the Scotland division of Liverpool will visit Victoria in the course of the next two weeks. Yesterday the local Canadian Club dispatched an invitation to him to address the club. Where he now is, asking him to be its guest at a luncheon on whatever day he will name. It is expected that if he accepts the invitation he will speak upon matters affecting the present wellbeing of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connor is one of the best known journalists in London. He commenced his newspaper career as a junior reporter on Saunders News-letter, a Dublin Conservative Journal, in 1867. Three years later he migrated to London in search of a situation. Rapidly obtaining recognition he became sub-editor of the Telegraph, and afterwards was employed in the London office of the New York Herald. In 1880 he entered parliament as member for Galway. In 1885 he was returned for both Galway and the Scotland division of Liverpool, the latter seat which he has held ever since. He founded and was the first editor of the Star, the Sun, the Week-end, the M.P. and the Free Weekly. Among his written works are, Lord Beaconsfield, a biography; The Parnell Movement; Gladstone's House of Commons; Some Old Love Stories; Napoleon: The Phantom Millions; and a large number of articles and essays. In the House of Commons he is a strong supporter of Ireland's fight for Home Rule, and his present trip to the continent is for the purpose of raising funds for that movement.

Campbell's

Sole Agents for Ladies' "Burberry" Coats

New Evening Coats Arrived Yesterday

Gowns That Charm

We've dipped into the heart of things in Paris, New York and London.

Our Mantle Department is simply saturated with ideas and we suggest to our patrons an early call for inspection and consultation. There is more art

in our models than last year. The general style tendency, however, does not follow any particular period. 'Tis a case of intelligent comparison, selection and individual adaptation if you want to evolve a Gown That Charms.

We can help you with a wide choice of materials, including Satin, Chiffon, Fine Cloths, Soft Silks and Ninon.

Coats and Suits

We are showing the New Fall and Winter Styles as varied and beautiful as will be found in many days' shopping. A profusion of Ladies' and Misses' modish styles are awaiting you at prices that will appeal as strongly as does their attractiveness of materials and make-up.

Street and Afternoon Dresses

Fall and Winter Styles for afternoon affairs and general street wear in all the newest effects and shades.



IF IT'S CORRECT "CHRISTIE" HAS IT

Keep Your Feet Dry

IN A PAIR OF MY NEW FALL SHOES

I have the most complete stock of reliable footwear shown in the city, in all the new styles of leathers and shapes.

These were a special selection in the best Eastern markets during my late trip East, so that I can guarantee perfect satisfaction in every detail in all these goods.

Ladies' Dull Calf Button Boots, short vamp, Cravenette tops, American made \$5.00

Men's Calf Blucher Cut-Leather Lined Boots, waterproof. \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 to \$7.50

Ladies' Slippers in the very latest models from \$1.50 to \$6.00



Men's High-Top Waterproof Boots. Every pair guaranteed. Solid leather, \$5.00 to \$9.50

Ladies' Dull Calf Blucher Cut Short Vamp Boots, \$3.50 to \$5.50

Men's Oil Calf, Blucher Cut, Leather Lined Boots, waterproof soles. Special price is \$3.95

Solid Leather School Shoes for the Boys and Girls. American and Canadian Rubbers and Gum Boots. I Court Inspection of all the goods.

G. D. CHRISTIE

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS

IF CHRISTIE HAS IT, IT'S CORRECT

The Colonist.

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J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

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Sunday, October 9, 1910

THE CABINET

The announcement made in the Colonist yesterday that Mr. Price Ellison was to take the portfolio of Finance and Agriculture and Mr. William R. Ross that of Lands was probably expected by a good many people, who looked upon Mr. Ross as very available cabinet timber, and who realized that in any adjustment of offices Mr. Ellison's fitness for the position would be recognized by his transfer to the Treasury and the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Since the resignation of the late Captain Talbot Mr. Bower has filled the position of Minister of Finance and Agriculture in addition to that of Attorney General, and it can be said with confidence that the public interests were well served by him in his dual capacity. His appointment was, as was understood at the time, temporary only and the Constitution Act provides that there shall be a separate minister for each of the Departments.

Mr. Ellison has made an efficient and business-like Commissioner of Lands, and he will bring to bear upon the discharge of his new duties a ripe experience gained in active business and the knowledge which a practical farmer acquires. That he will fill the varied responsibilities of his new office acceptably to the public and with credit to himself, no one who knows him will entertain any doubt.

The position of Commissioner of Lands is one of great importance. It is one that calls for the exercise of a good deal of discretion. Its duties are varied and important, for there are constantly arising in the administration of the Department questions of a legal nature, and others that require for their solution the application of a mind accustomed to the intricacies of legal considerations. Combined with legal knowledge of a high order Mr. Ross possesses a fund of strong common sense and much force of character. He ought to make a very excellent Chief Commissioner. We congratulate him upon his admission to the cabinet, and we congratulate the province upon the fact that it will have the advantage of his constant attention to public affairs.

ASURE AS A PROFESSION

Every one in Victoria knows him. He may be anywhere between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age. Sometimes he is married; more frequently he is single. He lives decently enough; dresses usually in negligence fashion. He looks clean and wholesome. He is always polite, or nearly always. Seemingly he has no serious faults; likewise he has no very conspicuous virtues. He tells no neither does he spin. He does not take very much interest in anything in particular. He knows that there are a lot of Johnnies who think about public things, you know; but he feels pretty sure that the sun will rise tomorrow morning and as he has sufficient money coming in to pay quite moderate expenses, he cannot see any reason why he should bother himself about anything in particular. And therefore he doesn't.

Now it is not necessary to discuss the merits or demerits of those folk of whom the above mythical person is a type. We have a half-defined notion that they are a pretty good sort, and that the man who is simply content to live and behave himself does good service to other folk who are willing and anxious to work. There is such a thing as having too much strenuousness abroad in the land. We confess to considerable admiration for the fellow who is satisfied to let the world go along in its own sweet way and is content to take what comes from day to day, without endeavoring to convince the rest of mankind that he knows how to make everything a good deal better. Do not confound the fellow referred to with the mere idle spendthrift. He is quite another sort of mortal. A rich man's son may play high jinks with his father's money and anything else he can get his hands on; but he is a very objectionable person. Neither have we in mind the idle rich. We are thinking of the fellow who has enough to live on decently and does so.

It seems as if such people, like poets, must be born and not made. A Canadian young man of twenty-five may be lazy, but the chances are that in the secret recesses of his soul, he

is ashamed of his laziness. He thinks he ought to go to work, although he does not. Leisure with him is a vice, because he thinks it is wrong to be idle. But there is a class, and England breeds them by hundreds, who take what is a very sane idea of things. Its members do not ask themselves what is the good of working, worrying themselves and other people and getting tired out simply for the sake of being busy or making money to spend on something that they really do not need, but they act as though they could not see any good in it. The man who knows how to use his leisure as a profession is the product of centuries. Any particular individual of this cult that you may have in mind may not be able to trace his ancestry back beyond his grandfather, but the social class to which he belongs originated a long time ago. It can only flourish in a land where conditions are well settled and where the idea that a man ought to be content with the station in which he was born is yet entertained. Those of us who were born restless who count that day is spent in which we do not accomplish something that seems to us worth while, affect a superiority over these happy creatures who go about their uneventful leisurely ways; but we need not be too sure that we have the best of things. Of course if it were not for the restless tribe things would not progress very rapidly, but an ability to enjoy the dolce far niente is not the worst thing in the world by any manner of means.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME

Mr. Henry M. Whitney, a wealthy United States business man, who is, or at least has been, largely interested in certain Nova Scotia enterprises, has written an article for the Atlantic Monthly, which has been considered of sufficient importance to be anticipated by a general statement of its contents that has been widely telegraphed abroad. In this article Mr. Whitney deals with the trade relations of the United States and Canada, taking the position that the two countries ought to be developed under a common fiscal system. He also proposes that the United Kingdom shall be included in any arrangement that may be made. Without fuller particulars than the telegraphic synopsis gives, it would be unwise to discuss Mr. Whitney's proposals at length, but it is a matter of some significance that a rapprochement between the United Kingdom and the United States should be proposed in this manner. Many people have cherished the hope that Canada might come in time to prove the link that would join all the English-speaking peoples in one great union, each in absolute control of its own affairs, but united for the promotion of all matters of general advantage. We shall take occasion when the article comes to hand to deal with it in some detail.

MUSICAL TASTE.

The popular taste in music runs to simple things. It is open to question if many of the more involved musical compositions ought to be rendered before public audiences, even by the most accomplished artists. The object in a musical performance is to give pleasure, not to show what the artist is able to do. A story is told of a German musician, who was taken by a friend to hear some one render a certain orchestration on the piano. The musician refused to be impressed, whereupon his friend said: "Think how difficult it is," and the musician replied: "Difficult, it certainly is; but I would to God it were impossible." There are some of us who are unartistic enough to feel just that way when some artist keeps us listening for twenty-five minutes to something which we never heard before and no one could hope to understand without study. To appreciate music one must understand something of the composer's thought, and only a very few people are able to catch the thought embodied in an intricate composition on first hearing it. There are those whose musical intelligence is so acute that they can anticipate what a composer has written almost from the opening passages, who know beforehand whether the movement is about to quicken or be retarded, who realize when a musical conception is complete, who understand what movements ought to be used to balance other movements and to whom a composition conveys a definite impression. But such persons are not in the majority, and it is very doubtful if they can sit in a public hall and derive much satisfaction from hearing even a great artist render something absolutely unfamiliar. It is a fact that intricate music is very much more enjoyable in a studio or a drawing room than in a public hall, and perhaps one reason is that there is less to distract attention under the former conditions than under the latter. A composer devotes a long time to the production of something; he has studied every phrase over and over again; possibly he has written some of the phrases several times before they are satisfactory to him. The artist takes the composition

and studies it; he may change his rendition of it until it suits his exacting taste. Then the result of months of study by a composer and possibly months of study by an artist is given to an audience who never heard even the name of the production before, and some people wonder why it does not arouse enthusiasm, when the same audience five minutes later will break into tumultuous applause at the first bar of some simple, familiar air. The explanation of it is that people like music that can understand.

But some may say: How are you going to improve the musical taste of the community if you only let them hear the things they know already? No one says you can; but there are hundreds of simple compositions, that is simple in the sense of not being involved, which for their proper rendition call for great study and yet can be taken in at once by a mixed audience. In producing such compositions' true artistic sense can be expressed by the performer and cultivated in the hearers. We are not now speaking about amateurs but of professional performers, although what applies to the latter necessarily applies to the former. We have had many great artists in Victoria, great violinists and great pianists, and while perfunctory admiration and sometimes real admiration is expressed at the performance of long and intricate numbers it is always to what the artists seem to regard as their minor efforts that warm admiration is given. The general public is absolutely incapable of understanding and appreciating the monumental compositions of the greatest masters for the piano and violin, and it is no reflection upon the musical taste of the masses to say so. It is open to doubt if those masters intended such productions for popular entertainment.

A correspondent asks how to tell a mad dog. Better use a telephone if you have anything to tell him.

There are worse things in life than being banished from Portugal with your pockets full of money.

An anti-foreign uprising is anticipated in Shanghai. China is seemingly seething with unrest. The disturbing causes lie far too deep for the penetration of Occidental observation.

"For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain," the worthy genizem of the Yellow Kingdom has not lost his aptness, but he reckoned without his host in regard to getting into Canada, although he played the game successfully for a long time.

One feature in connection with the revolution in Portugal may very well give rise to serious apprehensions. It is the fact that the movement is directed against the clericals even more directly than against the royal house and the monarchy. Anti-clericalism is already very rife in Spain, and it is not impossible that the whole Iberian peninsula may soon be in the throes of a tremendous religious struggle.

Speaking of public parks and breathing places, it is wise to take time by the forelock and provide for these before Victoria grows so large that the cost of the necessary land will be prohibitive. We would prefer several spaces of moderate area to a smaller number of large parks. By the way, the city has already the raw material for a fine pleasure ground in the Pandora street triangle. Why not utilize it?

A recent traveler in Central Africa describes a race of people who are as near the level of the brute creation as human beings can be. They are not cruel or blood-thirsty or anything of that kind; but they seem to have no more recollection of the past than so many sheep or cows, and they have no other relations to each other than those of cattle. Mothers care for their children only until they can shift for themselves, after which all idea of relationship seems to be abandoned. These people live in forests so dense that they hardly ever see the rays of the sun.

Financial Advice

If the money's yours—you spend it! Should you by chance go lend it—To your dear, devoted friend. It is altogether likely that of both you'd seen the last. Guess what you want—then buy it! When your money's gone, don't cry. It is time to turn more. Try it! Don't waste your time in sighing for the money that has past.

—W. W. Culmer.

A Business View

She—What did father say?
He—He favors a short engagement, if he has to support you and a long engagement if he has to support me.

Why It Is Off

"When Harold proposed to me," said Maud, "I told him—twice and—side-papa."
"But you don't really care for him," said Maymie.
"Of course not, but I do so love to play little jokes on papa."

Even when a man happens to have sense, he can prove he hasn't by falling in love.

Now, Ladies,
Use Our
Rest Room
on the
Second Floor.
We Have
Made This
Room Very
Cosy for You
and We
Want You to
Use It.



Order
Your Goods
by Mail.
You Will Find
That We
Exercise
Every Care
in Our
Mail Order
Department.
We Have
Our System
Down to a
Fine Point.

Mr. and Miss Homemaker:

if you are engaged, don't let not having furniture stop you, because we can furnish that home for you so reasonably that it won't take much money to fix up those rooms real cozily.

now just look at these figures and see how little it will take to "start in" on.

All the Comforts of Home

"When the cold weather comes, and the winds bite cold,
It's the time to get ready, for the Winter behold!
And away we trot down town to buy
Something that is good, reasonably priced and attractive to the eye."

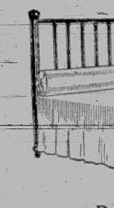
Had the poet continued, he would doubtless have pointed out the necessity of comfortably equipping the home for the Winter. Bare walls and plain floors do not add to the pleasure of the cold days. It's easy to give a wall fresh charm by gracing it with a "Colorful" picture or to decorate a floor by overspreading it with a pretty rug. An easy chair for the parlor or dining-room is not only picturesque but a positive necessity. Beds, too, are an essential no one desiring comfort can disregard. And so, the Weiler Bros' store, with its great abundantly stocked departments—"stores within a store"—invites you to the most lavish displays of good, reasonable and desirable merchandise in the city.

Bedroom Furniture

The Largest Selection to Choose From in the West

Dressers and Stands, in solid oak, golden finish and Early-English finish.
\$75.00, \$70.00, \$65.00, \$60.00, \$55.00, \$50.00, \$45.00 **\$35.00**
Mahogany Finish Dressers and Stands, 75.00, \$70.00, \$65.00, \$60.00, \$55.00, \$50.00, \$45.00 **\$35.00**
Mahogany Finish Chiffoniers, \$75.00, \$70.00, \$65.00, \$60.00, \$55.00, \$50.00, \$45.00 **\$20.00**
White Enamelled Chiffoniers at **\$22.00**
Bird's-eye Maple Chiffoniers at \$55.00 and **\$50.00**

See These Handsome New Brass Beds



Brass Bed, \$24

Exactly as illustrated above. Here is a wonderful value in all brass beds, a neat, stylish design that is popular. Come and inspect this one. Two-inch posts, with five fillers in head and foot.
3ft. 6in., priced at **\$24.00**
4ft. 6in., full size, at **\$25.00**



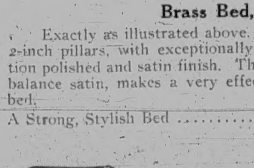
Brass Bed, \$30

Exactly as illustrated above. Here is a continuous pillar style, two-inch posts, with heavy fillers, a combination of satin and brass finish. A stylish, well built bed. Very reasonably priced.
3ft. 6in., at **\$30.00**
4ft. 6in., full size, at **\$32.50**



Brass Bed, \$40

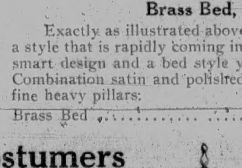
Exactly as illustrated above. Another continuous pillar style that is exceptionally attractive in design. A combination finish makes a very pleasing style of bed, and one that you will like. You will also like the price. It is good value.
3ft. 6in., full size, at **\$40.00**



Brass Bed, \$50

Exactly as illustrated above. This one has continuous 2-inch pillars, with exceptionally heavy fillers. Combination polished and satin finish. The husk being polished and balance satin, makes a very effective combination on this bed.

A Strong, Stylish Bed **\$50.00**



Brass Bed, \$65

Exactly as illustrated above. A "four-poster" style and a style that is rapidly coming into favor. This is a genuinely smart design and a bed style you cannot help from liking. Combination satin and polished finish, two-inch posts with fine heavy pillars.

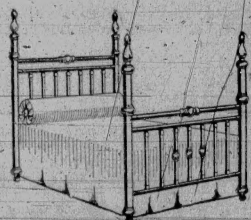
Brass Bed **\$65.00**

Brass Costumers

We have on display on our fourth floor Brass Costumers.

These have a particularly attractive appearance and are bound to be eagerly sought after—These are very popular at the present time, and when you are taking a look at these brass beds, don't fail to be shown the costumers. Have your choice of either satin or combination finish.

Brass Costumers. Priced at **\$20.00**



Weiler Bros



**\$1.00 DOWN
\$1.00 A WEEK**
Buys a
**VICTOR OR EDISON
TALKING MACHINE**

At the
**MONTELIUS PIANO
HOUSE**

November Records on Sale
Monday
See our window and floor
display of Autonomas, Broad-
wood, Kranich & Bach and
Chickering Grand Pianos.

**MONTELIUS
Piano House, Ltd.**
1104 Government Street
Corner Fort—Tel. 44

HAIR DYEING COMBS
Dr. Scott's Electric Hair
Brush, the very best bristle,
at
MRS. KOSCHE'S
Hairdressing Parlor.
Phone 1175. 1105 Douglas
Street.

Real Lace Shop
Maltese Lace Dutch Collars
and Collar-Sets
From \$3.00 Each
1214 Broad Street.

Madame Russell
SHAMPOOING AND
MANICURING

and all kinds of hair work made to
order
715 COURTNEY ST. PHONE 1836.

**During the Wet
Weather**
Phone 448 for Groceries

Our phone orders receive
prompt attention.
Every order given us is
filled with Quality Goods at
Reasonable Prices.
We always guarantee you
satisfaction.

A. Pool, Grocery
623 Yates St. Phone 448

CHAMPION
SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
Sannerman & Horne Block, 638
Johnson St.
Quickest and best place to get
Shoes Repaired.
YOUNG & MANTON.



Overcoats
**OUR OVERCOAT
SPREAD**

Includes the very best models shown this season.
We are ready to satisfy any man's Overcoat
longing.

We're sure that you can find here, sir, "Just
your Overcoat," whether your taste be quiet or
breezy.

If you are at all particular about your Over-
coat, come to the store that sells the best Over-
coats made.

There is the conservative Chesterfield, as well
as longer models, fly-front or button through
style, military, reversible, or the regular collar.

\$10, \$15, \$16.50, \$18, \$20, \$25, to \$35

ALLEN & CO.

FIT-REFORM

1201 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. L. M. Hagan from Cowichan is
visiting in Victoria.

Mrs. H. J. Gray, 733 Victoria Cres-
cent, will receive Tuesday, Oct. 11th.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., has been
a week-end visitor in Vancouver.

Mr. S. Leiser has been a visitor to
Vancouver this week-end.

Mr. C. C. Cochrane went over to
Vancouver last night on a business
trip.

Mr. T. Bailey of Cheam has re-
turned home after a pleasant visit
with Victoria friends.

Mr. Frederick Wheeler of East
Chilliwack was a visitor in the Cap-
ital all last week.

Mr. F. E. Mitchell has returned
from Ellison and the model farm at
Kittimaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Dale and family,
formerly of Engleby, have taken up
their residence at the Capital.

Mr. R. E. Gosnell has been spending
the past week on the provincial Main-
land.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur West from Ta-
comah are the guests of relatives in
Victoria.

Mr. G. A. Martin, editor of the EI

Paseo Herald, with his wife spent yester-
day in the city.

Mr. Colin S. Campbell, Inspector of
the Provincial Police and of Licensed
Premises, is today in Nelson.

Mr. George E. Powell, the well
known Vancouver barrister, is spend-
ing a few days at the Empress.

Mr. F. E. Harrison, assistant post-
master of Vancouver, with Mrs. Har-
rison, is visiting the Capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Catterall re-
turned from an extended trip to Eu-
rope Friday evening.

Mrs. W. Melville Baird of Seattle is
visiting in the city, the guest of Mrs.
Edward North, Victoria Crescent.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hunter from
Chetumus are week-end visitors in
town.

Miss Ethel Gleason is the guest of
her sister Mrs. Ross Turner, in Van-
couver.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bishop from
Seattle are the guests of relatives at
Oak Bay.

Mrs. Hobden Gillespie has issued in-
vitations for an At-Home on Thurs-
day, October 13.

Professor Adam Shutt of Ottawa,
has returned to the Mainland, and
will make a short stay in Vancouver
before proceeding east.

Mr. E. D. Akers left yesterday via
the Northern Pacific and will arrive
where he will resume his studies at
McGill University.

The Misses Conway of Summerland,
B. C., are spending a few days in town,
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown,
Sunnyside avenue.

Mrs. James K. Rebbeck and Miss
Rebeck leave shortly for Capilano,
North Vancouver. The two younger
children remain in town at school.

Miss Sorby, 429 Quebec street, will
receive on Wednesday next and there-
after on the first and second Wednes-
days of each month.

Mrs. R. E. Blakeway will hold her
post-nuptial reception on Thursday
next from 3 to 5 p. m. at her residence,
129 Medina street.

Mr. Wynn Meredith, consulting en-
gineer of the B. C. E. & C., and Mrs.
Meredith, are here from San Fran-
cisco, guests at the Hotel Empress.

Mr. William R. Ross, the designate
Minister of Public Lands, arrived
from Porele yesterday, and is a guest
at the Empress.

Mr. L. Baxter, Inspector of ma-
chinery, has returned from Nanaimo.
He will remain during the coming
week in his office at the Parliament
Buildings.

Mrs. C. L. Campbell, who has been
visiting her mother Mrs. F. Sylvester,
for several months, left for her home
in Cobalt, Ont., on Thursday night's
boat.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lascelles, who
recently arrived in town from New
York are leaving early in the week
for Montreal from whence they will
sail to the Old Country.

Hon. A. E. Smith, consul of the
United States, and Mrs. Smith, have
been spending Fair Week at New
Westminster, the guests of Mr. and
Mrs. D. S. Curtis.

The many friends of Capt. Geo.
Brown will be pleased to hear that he
has been removed from the Jubilee
hospital to his home, 515 Mason street,
and will be seen out again in a few
weeks.

Mr. T. S. Holt, financial representa-
tive in British Columbia of Messrs.
Mackenzie & Mann, went over to Van-
couver this morning, expecting to
return to the Capital about Wednesday
or Thursday next.

Mrs. Charles G. Henshaw, one of
Vancouver's social leaders and a lady
who has achieved considerable success
both in literature and in musical art,
was a guest at the Empress yester-
day.

Mr. Stoneham, who has been acting
as manager of the branch of the
Bank of British North America at
Prince Rupert ever since its opening,
has arrived "on the outside" to take
up his new duties as inspector for
the bank.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the distinguish-
ed litigator and parliamentarian, is
expected to arrive in Victoria on the
evening of the 20th instant, and is
to spend several days here, renewing
acquaintance with Premier McBride,
of whom he is a great admirer.

The first monthly dance of the J.
B. A. A. Social Club was held in the
A.O.U.W. Hall on Thursday evening.
The Rutley theatre orchestra "left
nothing to be desired by the merry

Invitations are out for the opening
ball of the Althea Dancing club, which
is to take place in the A. O. U. W.
hall on Thursday the 20th inst. This
is the first of a series of fortnightly
dances to be held during the season.
Excellent music will be furnished by
Rutley's orchestra and a buffet supper
will be served. The club is a select one
and no pains will be spared to make
this as well as future events as en-
joyable as possible. Information re-
garding season tickets may be obtain-
ed from St. Helier, phone 51.

The marriage of Agnes Rose Field-
ing eldest daughter of Mrs. A. Lloyd of
Burnside road to Albert Harold Han-
cock, fourth son of John Hancock
Menth Villa, Burnside road was so-
lemnized last evening by his lordship
Bishop Perrin in Christ church cathe-
dral. The wedding was a quiet one,
only the immediate friends of the re-
spective families being present. At the
conclusion of the ceremony a reception
and supper was held at the residence
of the bride's parents, after which the
happy couple left for Vancouver and
the Sound cities where the honeymoon
will be spent. They will take up their
residence in Victoria.

Under the title "Warning Against
Reckless Settling in Berlin," the news-
papers publish the following paragraph:
"To all those who think of coming to
Berlin to seek winter work the follow-
ing figures are recommended: Of 244,
000 persons who last year, according to
official statistics, settled in Berlin,
only 24,327 found occupations, while
219,773 returned home. Thus only a
tenth part of the new settlers could
find occupations. How great is the need
in Berlin is shown by the following of-
ficial figures: In July, 1909, in both
Refuges for the Homeless, 17,753 per-
sons were being taken care of, in order
to save them from a hungry death. An
urgent warning is therefore issued
against coming to Berlin without due
consideration."

In Dresden, Dr. Tysska shows, the
consumption of all meats has fallen off
19 per cent, the consumption of beef
actually falling 22 per cent. In Munich
the consumption of beef has fallen off
25 per cent. In the whole kingdom of
Saxony, despite the growth of popu-
lation, there were only 36,663 oxen
slaughtered in 1908, as compared with
44,441 in 1903.

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Raincoats and Umbrellas

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL UMBRELLAS, good, strong frames, assorted horn handles.
Each **85c**
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, mercerized covers, steel rods and assorted handles. **\$1.25**
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with gloria covers, one-piece steel rods, assorted horn handles
Each, \$2.00, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with good quality gloria covers, strong frames and assorted
handles, each \$2.75, \$2.50 and **\$2.25**
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with best quality gloria covers, close roll, one-piece steel
rods, gun metal or assorted horn handles. Ranging in price from \$3.00 to ... **\$6.50**

Gents' Umbrellas
GENTS' UMBRELLAS, mercerized covers, good, strong frames, natural wood handles.
Each **90c**
GENTS' UMBRELLAS, self opening, mercerized covers, and assorted natural wood
handles. Each, \$1.50, \$1.40 and **\$1.25**
GENTS' UMBRELLAS, with good quality covers, one-piece steel rods, and natural
wood handles. Each \$2.00 and **\$1.75**
GENTS' UMBRELLAS, self-opening, plain gloria covers, assorted handles and good,
strong frames. Each **\$2.25**
GENTS' HIGH-CLASS UMBRELLAS, with fine gloria silk covers, close folding
frames, ranging in price from \$2.50 to **\$7.00**

Ladies' Raincoats
LADIES' RAINCOATS, rubber lined, loose-fitting, double-breasted, large patch pock-
ets, colors navy and fawn. Each **\$10.50**
LADIES' SILK RAINCOATS, rubber lined, double-breasted, semi-fitted, with the new
Presto collar. Colors navy, black and green. Each, \$20.00, \$18.50 and ... **\$16.50**

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1223, 1225, 1227 Government Street
Victoria, B. C.

dancers. A buffet supper was served
at 12 o'clock, after which dancing was
resumed till an early hour. It was
attended with much success by all those
attending and all are looking forward
to the club's next dance.

On Friday evening the freshmen of
Victoria College were entertained by
the second year students at a Five
Hundred party, followed by a little
dance. Mrs. Brown very kindly ac-
companied the young people to the use of
the large room at Cherry Bank and Mr.
and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Smith,
Mr. Russell, Miss Henry and Miss
Cann were present. A most enjoyable
evening was spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. M. Sturges with
Miss Sturges returned on Friday from
Seattle where they have been visiting
their nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs.
A. D. Sturges, and will reside at 2441
McBride Avenue. Recently Mr. Sturges
won his fruit ranch on the Kootenay
lake near Nelson to Mr. W. Tudor
Howell, barrister, Temple, London.
England, son of Dean Howell, and now
intends to reside permanently at Vic-
toria where his eight children and
grandchildren also reside.

Invitations are out for the opening
ball of the Althea Dancing club, which
is to take place in the A. O. U. W.
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of the bride's parents, after which the
happy couple left for Vancouver and
the Sound cities where the honeymoon
will be spent. They will take up their
residence in Victoria.

Under the title "Warning Against
Reckless Settling in Berlin," the news-
papers publish the following paragraph:
"To all those who think of coming to
Berlin to seek winter work the follow-
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000 persons who last year, according to
official statistics, settled in Berlin,
only 24,327 found occupations, while
219,773 returned home. Thus only a
tenth part of the new settlers could
find occupations. How great is the need
in Berlin is shown by the following of-
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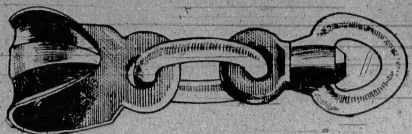
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LOGGERS' SUPPLIES



we carry a very complete stock of

The RIGHT KIND

Blocks, Chokers, Grabs, Wire Ropes, Chain, Etc.

WE INVITE INSPECTION

E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Shiphandlers

1206 Wharf Street

Hard question to settle is to know where to buy

Teas and Coffees

Each One Has Its Own Merits, but

"OUR FAMOUS" CEYLON TEA once tried, is always used. It suits the most delicate taste. Per lb., 25c, 35c, 50c. Brooke, Bond's Ceylon Tea, per lb., 35c, 50c and 50c. Voonia Ceylon Tea, per lb., 35c, 50c and 50c. Green Teas of All Kinds—Spider Leg, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Uncolored Japan, Etc.

"OUR FAMOUS" MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE. If you want a good Coffee, try this. Per lb., 40c. Green Coffee, per lb., 15c and 25c. Barrington Hall's Bakerized Steel Cut Coffee, in 3 strengths, mild, siesta (medium black), valora (strong black), 1-lb. tins 50c.

H. O. KIRKHAM, GROCER

Fort and Douglas Streets

Phone 178

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Japanese Fancy Goods

Special sale for Bamboo Blind, \$18. \$1.25 and \$1.50. 1404 Govt St. Cor. Johnson

WE CAN NOW SUPPLY

HOPPER

Dry Hopper Food

The Best Success in Chicken Raising is attained by feeding our Dry Hopper Food and Scratch Food. Try and be convinced.

Bannerman & Horne

Broad and Johnson

Phone 487

VICTORIA FUEL COMPANY

COAL COAL

Victoria Fuel Co.

622 Trowace Ave. Phone 1377.

VICTORIA FUEL COMPANY

Delicious Fresh Chocolates

Cadbury's, Lowney's and Webb's. All the favorite flavors. A Fresh Supply of Those Dainty.

Holders and Candles for Birthday Cakes. Cailier's Milk Chocolate.

CLAY'S

Bakers and Confectioners

Silverware!

We are offering some dainty pieces in silverware, such as salt cellars, pepper boxes, match boxes, teapots, purses, spoons, bracelets, belt buckles, etc.

Lowest Prices

Lee Dye & Co.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Asked to Hasten Contribution.
The ladies belonging to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church who are contributing aprons to the W. C. T. U. Fair are requested to forward them to the schoolroom of the Congregational church on Monday morning, labelling them as coming from the Ladies' Aid of that church.

Injured at Prince Rupert.
Miss Eileen Cusack of this city, who went to Prince Rupert not many weeks ago to accept a stenographer's post in the new railway city, is at present confined to hospital as the result of an accident which is likely to produce the sequel of an action against the city. Miss Cusack fell from a high plank roadway, the accident being allegedly entirely due to the absence of light disclosing her ankle and sustaining other minor injuries and bruises. Her injuries are regarded as sufficiently serious to confine her to her room for a fortnight or three weeks.

Insects and Man.
A lecture of more than ordinary interest will be delivered on Tuesday evening, next, by the eminent entomologist Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, of Ottawa, upon the "Relation of Insects to Man," in which he will deal principally with the relation of insect life to health and to the conservation of forests. Most of what Dr. Hewitt will have to tell is the result of original work which he has been carrying on for several years and the evidence shown by means of lantern slides will not be the least important part of the lecture. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Natural History Society in the Broad Street Hall on Tuesday evening next, October 11, at 8 o'clock and will be free to the public.

Not in Proper Form.
Unless the proper form of petition as prescribed by the city and passed upon by the city council is put in by those owners desiring local improvement work, the council will not consider the requests. Sometimes owners prepare their own petitions, putting in stipulations to which the council will not assent. The latest petition of this kind is one submitted by Mr. Arthur E. Haynes and thirteen other owners on Howe street between Oxford street and May street. They desire an asphalt pavement with curbs, gutters and boulevards, and stipulate that the asphalt pavement shall not cost more than \$1.25 per yard and be laid by the Worswick Paving company. As this petition was not first passed upon by the city solicitor and was not on the regular form of petition the petitioners will be requested to submit a properly drawn petition which will first be considered by the solicitor before coming before the streets committee.

Few Fires in Skeena.
Fire Warden George A. Kerr, in charge of the Skeena river fire district No. 20, has been able to make the most satisfactory report to his superiors that no important fires occurred in his district during the season just at an end, and during which damage of such serious character was wrought in other parts of the province. The immunity of the Skeena district was not the result of chance or of good luck, but of incessant watchfulness. Quite a number of fires originated, and but for immediate attention would have proven serious and expensive. The G. T. P. officials and resident engineers, Messrs. Foley, Wells & Stewart, and the various contractors in their employ are freely given credit by Mr. Kerr for willing and efficient assistance throughout the season.

Will Appeal from Decision.
The City council of Nelson, represented in these proceedings by Mr. A. M. Johnson, city solicitor, and Mr. E. P. Davis, K. C., as special counsel, has determined to appeal from the decision of his lordship Chief Justice Hunter denying the council's jurisdiction to enact the bylaw by which saloon licenses were recently extinguished in the Kootenay capital. The bylaw, it will be remembered was held to be ultra vires of the council's jurisdiction, the chief justice basing his judgment upon a privy council decision that "the power given to regulate certain businesses under the Municipal Clauses Act does not include the power to prohibit the carrying on of such businesses." Numerous other cities and towns in British Columbia will watch with interest the progress and fate of the appeal.

Many Improvements.
Local improvement works which will come before the city council at tomorrow night's meeting are: Curbs, gutters and boulevards on both sides of Queen's avenue from Douglas St. to Blanchard street; a permanent sidewalk on the west side of Foul Bay road from Oak Bay avenue to Leighton road; grading, draining and paving with asphalt May street (roadway) to be 38 feet in width) from Cook street to Moss street and permanent sidewalks on both sides with curbs, gutters and boulevards grading, draining and paving with asphalt Shelbourne street from Edmonton St. to Haultain street and permanent walks on both sides; permanent sidewalk on the north side of Johnson street from the east line of lot 32; Spring Ridge, to Fernwood road, and widen the thoroughfare at this point by expropriating the necessary land to make the road a uniform width with the work to be carried out under the local improvement scheme, the owners to pay the entire cost of expropriation; grading, draining and rock surfacing Garbally road from the point where it intersects Selkirk road to the water front; grading, draining and paving with asphalt Wellington avenue between Dallas road and May street and Cambridge street between Dallas road and May street and constructing permanent sidewalks on both sides of said streets with curbs, gutters and boulevards. In all the above cases the owners pay four-fifths of the cost of the local improvement.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., October 8, 1910.

SYNOPSIS.
The pressure continues to be low over British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, but is high in Manitoba and on the American coast. Heavy rain has fallen from Prince Rupert southward to the Straits of Juan de Fuca. In this province the weather has been mild, but it has been abnormally warm in the north Pacific states and the two westernmost prairie provinces.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	53	57
Vancouver	52	58
New Westminster	52	58
Kamloops	52	58
Barkerville	36	44
Calgary, Alta.	34	70
Winnipeg, Man.	44	60
Portland, Ore.	58	74
San Francisco, Cal.	60	82

FORECAST.
For 24 hours from 8 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Southerly winds, continued unsettled and mild with rain.
Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds continued unsettled and mild with rain.

	SATURDAY.
Highest	57
Lowest	52
Mean	54
Rain	16 inch.

To Retain Lobbyist.
The residents of D. L. 301, an unorganized section immediately adjoining the city of Vancouver, have been responsible for a decided innovation in deciding recently to retain a special lobbyist at Victoria, to press continually upon the Government various matters in which D. L. 301 is specially concerned. The name of the appointee is not yet announced.

Returns from Skeena Valley.
Mr. F. E. Mitchell has just returned to his home in this city from an extended visit to Kitimat and Ekliton, in the Skeena valley, he being heavily interested in the model farm which is in establishment at the former point and also in the townsite at the latter. Men are just now engaged at Ekliton, which promises to be one of the most important G. T. P. divisional points in the west, in clearing and grading streets, and in making preparation for early building operations. There is a sawmill on the townsite, but no extensive building will be done until spring. In consequence of the difficulty of getting supplies up the river.

CUT GLASS



Whether for ornament or use, or for both, you ought to have a few pieces. You can use a bowl, several glasses, a water jar or some other article that you will find here.

W. H. WILKERSON
The Jeweler
915 Government Street
Tel. 1606

WON'T YOU COME IN SO WE CAN SHOW YOU WHAT WE HAVE?
You'll be interested in seeing and we'll be glad to have you come in, even if you don't buy.

W. H. WILKERSON
The Jeweler
915 Government Street
Tel. 1606

B & K EXTRA CREAM Rolled Oats
are grown in the finest Oats district in Canada. They are not fibrous or "stringy"—they cook easier and taste better.

Big 35c. Sack
If the initials B & K are not printed in red on the sack, refuse them. Buy to-day from your Grocer.

Most Economical. No Hulls.
An excellent Hosiery for ladies is our Fine Black Wool Cashmere Hose with seamless feet. Special value 25c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates St.

The sailing nights of the Grand Trunk Pacific steamships for Vancouver and North are now Sundays and Thursdays at midnight.

Notice of Removal.
Dr. G. H. Haynes has removed his office from the old postoffice building to Room 107 Pemberton block.

—FURS—

Our stock of furs this fall is larger and better than ever before, and our system of buying and selling for cash enables us to give the very best values.

Not the following:
Mink Marmot Stoles from \$3.25 to \$25.00
Muffs to match from \$6.50 to \$10.00
Thibet Collars from \$4.75 to \$8.50
Thibet Muffs, each at \$4.50 and \$6.00
Children's Fur Sets from \$2.25 to \$6.00
Bearskin Coats from \$2.25 to \$3.75
Bearskin Rugs at each \$1.00, \$1.75, and \$2.00

G. A. Richardson & Co.

Victoria House 636 Yates St.

OPENED YESTERDAY

A New Shipment of Roll Top and Flat Desks, Office Stools and Chairs, Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.

This is the finest shipment ever imported into Victoria.

Baxter & Johnson

COMPANY, LTD.

721 Yates St. Phone 730

Port Mann

The Pacific Coast Terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway.

I can offer Acreage and Lots adjoining this Townsite

For prices and terms apply to

ERNEST BRAMMER

Tel. 2095

Office:

103 Pemberton Block

An Infallible Guide

When purchasing silverware—eliminating all guesswork—is to look for the trade-mark "1847 ROGERS BROS." The wonderful durability of this silverware has been proved during the past sixty years. It is the heaviest plate made. Best tea sets, dishes, waiter's, etc., are stamped MERIDEN WHITE CO. SOLD BY TRADING DEALERS "Silver Plate that Wears"

JAS. LEIGH & SONS

Lumber Mills Foot of Turner Street Victoria, B.C. Wholesale and Retail Lumber Lath Shingles Bill Stuff

and manufacturers of all kinds of Sash, Factory and Planing Mill Goods.

City Livery Board and Sale Stables

725 JOHNSON STREET

The most modern, sanitary, best-lighted and perfectly ventilated stable in the city—free from draughts. Owing to these conditions we have no cases of Influenza, Pneumonia or other sickness, which is now very prevalent. High-class Livery and Saddle Horses. Special attention to boarders. Rates, \$20 per month.

OPEN ALL NIGHT

Office of C. R. RICHARDS, Veterinarian

DEPOSART

The product of Canadian ingenuity and workmanship.

Article of glass and fine china, covered with fancy designs in gold and silver. We invite your inspection of this delightful art ware, comprising: Teapot Stands, Butter Dishes, "Brown Betty" Teapots, Tea Sets and Chocolate Sets, Sugars and Creams, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Vases, etc.

REDFERN & SONS

1099 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Bicycle Bargain

Police Model Humber Bicycle, only soiled, complete with carbide lamp. The outfit cost about \$90.00. Owner going away, will sell for \$55.00 cash—\$60.00 terms.

THIS IS A GENUINE SNAP

Thomas Plimley

1110 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

Y. M. C. A.

Temporary Quarters, 1209 Blanchard St.

NEXT TO NEW BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Reading and Game Rooms—Hot and Cold Shower Baths—Men's and Boy's Summer Camps—Summer Membership

50c per month

The MOORE-WHITTINGTON LUMBER CO., LTD., PLEASANT STREET

Manufacturers and dealers in rough and dressed lumber, shingles, sash, doors, mouldings, mantels, turnings, garden swings, etc. Branch Office and Yard: 345 Yates street. If you require lumber in large or small quantities we shall be pleased to supply it.

New Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill Office and Yard: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 523. Telephone 544

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IS ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE

Studio:

Corner Yates and Broad Sts.

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FOOTBALLS

From \$1.50 to \$4.75

Best selection from English stock and all guaranteed against defects

Extra Bladders Always on Hand

Harris & Smith

Phone 1183 1220 Broad St.

Our Show Cards And Signs

ARE ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE

We Guarantee Good Work

C. H. Tite & Co.

Lee Block, Johnson Street

Phone 2050

S. P. C. A. cases of cruelty phone Inspector Russell, No. 1921.

Hot Water or Steam Heating

We are always pleased to explain the advantages of a job of

We are particularly proud of our work in this line and shall be glad to show you if you are interested.

The COLBERT

Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd.

755 Broughton St. Phone 552

Bayley Rubber Works

720 VIEW

HIGH GRADE VULCANIZING

Automobile tire repairs of all descriptions. Agents for the celebrated Morgan & Wright Nobby tread tires.

Phone 2460.

A Letter

Victoria, B. C.,
Oct. 9th, 1910

TO THE LADIES OF VICTORIA:

We take unusual pleasure in stating that we have gathered together the most enormous and beautiful stock of Opera Cloaks, Kimonas and Dressing Jackets for Fall and Winter wear that it is possible to procure.

In making these tremendous purchases we have spared neither expense, experience nor influence.

We are able to not only quote and guarantee the lowest prices, but to offer you the largest stock in the Dominion to choose from. 'Tis only necessary for you to visit us and prove our statement.

Many ladies have been used to seeing in other stores the Oriental silks in none but glowing and gaudy colours and it is through carefully studying the ladies' wants that we are able to show some beautiful Opera Cloaks, Kimonas and Dressing Jackets in embroidery, designs, colours and linings, that are most artistically blended and free from "the gaudy."

In conclusion we mention that our store does not close until 10 p.m., thus affording you the opportunity of paying us an evening visit.

We are, your obedient servants

Oriental Importing Coy.
510 Cormorant Street Opposite E. & N. Depot

FRESH EGGS. FRESH EGGS

You can get them from your poultry if you will try a package of our Egg Producer for 50 cents; brings the early pullets into the laying line and braces up the old hens just the same as you may take a tonic and for larger flocks we have it in bulk at \$2.00.

SYLVESTER POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE.

Telephone 413 709 Yates Street.

Gasoline Engines Windmills, Pumps Ellwood Farm and Lawn Fence U. S. Cream Separators

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co. Ltd.
Victoria, B. C., Agents.

544-546 YATES STREET

P. O. Drawer 613. Phone 59.

Our Home

No matter whether a cottage or a mansion, can always stand a little added comfort either in nick-nacks, light fixtures, cosy corners or fire grates and mantels. It's the latter that we would draw your attention to, and would request that you not only get our figures on grates and mantels, but let us show you the goods. As a matter of fact, it will be to your advantage to let us install grates and mantels into your home.

Raymond & Son

613 Pandora Street
Phone 272 Res. 376

S. A. STODDART

Watch Repairing

We keep first-class workmen for English, American and Swiss watches. All work guaranteed one year. A list of prices below:
Watch cleaning, 7 jewels, \$1.00
Watch cleaning, 15 jewels, \$1.25
Watch cleaning, 17 jewels, \$1.50
Watch cleaning, 23 jewels, \$2.00
Main springs, \$1.00
All other repairs at equally low rates.
Jewelry repaired at lowest rates by efficient workmen.
Generating done free of charge.
Samples of same in our Show Window.

S. A. STODDART

The Source and the Summit

A river-reed first tempted man's musical ingenuity. Between those notes of primitive fashioning and the modern Piano, lies the whole history of Music. In

The Gerhard Heintzman

CANADA'S PREMIER PIANO

Art Has the Final Word.

Here is tone most beautiful; action inspiring to the most delicate touch. Stern Principles of Quality and Durability are the rules and lines in every

GERHARD HEINTZMAN

Built by the Makers

From an artistic viewpoint the Gerhard Heintzman predominates without a rival. Our show rooms have a splendid selection for

YOU TO CHOOSE FROM. You only buy a piano once in a lifetime. Why not buy the best?

A visit will be cordially welcomed.

FLETCHER BROS

1231 Government Street
Phone 885

NEWS OF THE CITY

Regimental Parade

A general parade of the Fifth Regiment C. G. A. will be held on Tuesday at the Drill Hall at which it is anticipated that there will be a large turnout.

Final Meeting of Arbitrators

His honor Judge Forin of Nelson arrives in Victoria this evening to attend and preside at the final meeting of the arbitrators under the Midway Vernon Railway Arbitration award, which is to be held in this city tomorrow. The other members of the commission are Mr. R. F. Green, the nominee of the government, and Mr. L. M. Rice of Seattle, representing the purchasing railway interests.

A Correction

In the report of Friday night's meeting wherein it was stated that Mr. Scott, who addressed the committee on behalf of the Bitulithic company, was the local manager of the company, Mr. Scott is the general manager of the company with headquarters in Vancouver and not the local representative as stated. Mr. Heckett is the local agent of the company.

High School Cadets Meet

The Cadets of the High School held their first practice at Clover Point range yesterday morning and there was a large turnout. Some of the best scores were: Lieut. Stevens, 25; Capt. Dwyer, 24; Cadet Cameron, 22; Serg. Yull, 21; Cadet Lee, 21; Cadet Todd, 21; Cadet Willie, 21; Serg. Mack, 20; Cadet Mulachy, 18; Cadet Mitchell, 18; Cadet Wood, 18; Cadet Hopkins, 18.

To Lecture on Handel

Tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Young People's Church of the Centennial Methodist church, Mr. Edward Parsons, organist of the Metropolitan church, will give a lecture on Handel one of the world's greatest composers in the schoolroom. The lecture will be illustrated with musical selections from some of the leading vocalists of this city. A hearty welcome is extended to all.

Welsh Society Programme

The Welsh committee have arranged for an elaborate programme for the next meeting of the Victoria Cymrodorion Society to be held October 20. There will be a number of vocal solos, instrumental music and recitations. After the programme light refreshments will be served towards which the members are asked to contribute. Mrs. Jenkins will preside. This meeting is to be the opening one of the winter season and the ladies of the Victoria are asked to be present and bring their friends, as this will be an open meeting. Steps have also been taken by the committee with a view to a reception of the Welsh Ladies' choir.

Acknowledges Donations.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. mission board acknowledge with many thanks the following donations for months of August and September: Mrs. Pew, milk twice weekly; Mrs. Townsend, plums; Mrs. (Dr.) Russell, carpet; a friend, clothing; Mrs. Fould, pears; Mrs. Goodacre, magazines and pears; Mr. W. Pennie, plums and apples; Mrs. Gilbert Cooke, reading matter; Miss Copeland, magazines; a friend, books and papers; Mrs. Crawford, quilts Emmanuel B. Y. P. U. cakes. Also the Times and Colonist each day, which are much appreciated by the men. Mrs. Kay, the matron, gave a very interesting report on the work of the mission, several of the men having signed the pledge and were trying hard to keep it. The Saturday evening concerts, which are given by the different churches of the city are well attended and much enjoyed by the men. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. are holding a bazaar in the Congregational church next Monday and Tuesday and which promises to be a great attraction.

Bazaar Opens Tomorrow

A bazaar in aid of the building fund of the W. C. T. U. Mission will be held in the Congregational church tomorrow and Tuesday, October 10 and 11. The bazaar will be opened at 2.30 on Monday afternoon by Mrs. T. W. Patterson, wife of the Lieutenant Governor. During both afternoons and evenings there will be vocal recitations and instrumental music. On Tuesday evening the Scouts band will be in attendance. The various churches and some of the women's organizations in the city are uniting in this undertaking to assist the W. C. T. U. in their efforts towards securing funds for the second payment of the Men's Mission and the headquarters of the union. It is hoped that all interested in the work will send in their contributions for the plain and fancy tables and other stalls to the Congregational schoolroom on Monday morning. Flowers will be thankfully received either for decoration or for sale. Potted plants will also be acceptable. On Monday evening solos will be rendered by Miss MacEachern and Mr. Waddington and a recitation will be given by Mrs. Myers. There will be no admission charged and everyone interested is invited to attend.

Hindu Classes

At St. John's, "The Hindus of Victoria and How to Help Them" will be the subject of the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ards' sermon on Sunday evening. Those who are really interested in the Layman's Missionary Movement, and have got the motto "The Evangelization of the World in Our Own Generation," at heart, must realize that to neglect the Hindus who have come to our shores is not only to throw away a priceless opportunity, but also to place a serious stumbling block in the way of evangelistic work in India. The church has been anxious for some time to do something to help these people, but the difficulty has been to find the right man for the work. Mr. Granville Proby, who has been working in India and thoroughly understands the Hindu character, has volunteered for the work, and all being well, will commence his classes on Tuesday evening next. There will be a short meeting after the service on Sunday evening when Mr. Proby will be pleased to explain his plans to any who may be interested or willing to help.

Dr. Campbell's Subject

Rev. Dr. Campbell will give an address Sunday evening at First Presbyterian church on "Protestantism and Lessons from the Eucharistic Congress held in Montreal."

Independent Order of Foresters

Court Cariboo 743 of the Independent Order of Foresters will hold a social on Monday evening in the Court room, K. of P. hall at 8 p. m. to which all Foresters and their friends are cordially invited.

The King's Daughters

A special meeting of the Ministerial Circle will be held at the Fort street rooms on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a president and secretary. A full attendance is requested.

St. Andrew's Society

A meeting of the St. Andrew's society will be held in the St. William Wallace hall, Broad street, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. After business a smoking concert will be held, to which all members and visiting Scotsmen are cordially invited.

Lecture by Dr. Hall

"King Alcohol and Some of His Emancipations" will be the subject of an address by Dr. Ernest Hall tomorrow evening in the Metropolitan school room. The meeting is under the auspices of the Epworth League of the church.

Stationary Engineers Examinations

Examinations for stationary engineers' certificates of competency will be conducted during the coming week by Inspectors Baxter and Kay in the Parliament Buildings. They begin each day at 10 a. m. but candidates should be at the inspectors' office at 9.30 for verification of testimonials before beginning to write.

Alexandra Club

The annual general meeting of the members of the Alexandra club is arranged to be held on Monday, October 24th at 2.30 p. m. at the club. Full particulars of the same will be shortly particular to members, all of whom are asked to reserve this date—and to attend, if possible.

Centennial Anniversary

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Centennial Methodist church, Gorge road, will be celebrated on Tuesday, October 11th in the schoolroom, when tea will be served and opportunity given for a general reunion of old friends. Those who were members of the church formerly will be especially welcome and also to welcome new ones.

Woman's Auxiliary P. R. J. Hospital

The first regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Society, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital for the working year is called for Tuesday next the 11th inst at 2.30 p. m. at the board of trade room, 400-402, Bastion square. As several important matters are under consideration a full attendance of officers and members is requested.

Socialist Meeting

C. M. O'Brien, M. P., the first Socialist member of the Alberta Legislature, will be the speaker at tonight's Socialist meeting in the Grand Theatre, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Hope of the Working Class." Questions and discussion invited after the address. A hearty invitation is extended to all. A special invitation is given to opponents of Socialism.

"The Battle"

Mr. Wilton Lackby is a player of exceptional power, and "The Battle," in which he appeared at the Victoria theatre last night, is a play of remarkable force. It presents a very analytical study of business morality, and is marked by a dialogue of more than usual cleverness. There is a little comedy element in it that lightens up somewhat a drama that would otherwise be rather too intense. Mr. Lackby possesses qualities that are difficult to define, but which enable him to seize the interest of his audience in a very remarkable manner. He was very well supported.

New Lodge of Good Templars

A new lodge of the International Order of Good Templars was formed on Friday last in the schoolroom of the Church of Our Lord; the Grand Chief Templar of British Columbia, Rev. C. R. Tate, officiating. Several members of the lodge and two new members were initiated. Rev. T. W. Gladstone was elected Chief Templar and Mr. J. D. Turner, secretary. They with the other officers were duly installed and committes were appointed. The lodge met in the schoolroom every Friday at 8 p. m. Mr. Booth, the head of the journal department of the Order, addressed the lodge on the importance of taking up work for the children at an early date.

Thanksgiving Service

A thanksgiving service under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society of First Presbyterian church was held last Thursday evening in the lecture room. A good audience was present. The programme of music was short, but much enjoyed. The Rev. George A. Wilson, superintendent of Home Missions, gave an instructive birdseye view of the great mission problem with which the Presbyterian church is confronted in British Columbia. Dr. Campbell occupied the chair. A hearty vote of thanks was moved by Miss S. R. Thompson, president of the society, seconded by Mrs. J. C. Flett and carried with applause, to Mr. A. D. Fraser, Miss Maude Sexsmith and the Rev. T. W. Gladstone. The thanks were much larger than that of any other year since the society was

organized. This missionary Association meets on the first Wednesday of every month at 3 p. m.

BUYS BISHOP'S PALACE

Former Residence of Catholic Archbishop Purchased by Local Investor

The former palace of the Catholic archbishop on Yates street changed hands yesterday, the price brought being in the neighborhood of \$70,000. Aid. A. G. Sargison was the purchaser. The former owner was C. E. Pooley.

The sale was effected yesterday of a lot at the corner of Humboldt and Church ways, the sharp corner occupied by a grocery store. The sum of \$35,000 was paid for this property.

Monteth & Co. yesterday sold two lots at the corner of Cook and Oscar streets. The price brought for this property was \$3,200.

RECEPTION TO H. M. C. S. RAINBOW

Meeting to be Held in the Mayor's Office Tomorrow to Complete Arrangements

A meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon in the mayor's office at which the civic committee, consisting of his worship the mayor and Ald. Sargison and Hays, will meet to draft a programme for the reception to H. M. C. S. Rainbow when she arrives here on November 7th. It is proposed to give a dinner and entertainment, probably at the Drill hall. It is arranged that the Mayor, Hays, and members of the first Canadian warship to reach Esquimalt. Members of the army, navy and militia forces will be invited. The Rainbow is now on her way from Cebu to Callao. She will call at the Port of Victoria and will call again at Esquimalt, where she will take coal for the run to Esquimalt.

NOT BANDIT HANEY

But Dillon Prisoner Whom Provincial Police Had Hoped to Land Was Bad Man

While the American sleuths have been unable to identify the suspect at Dillon, Mont., as the slayer of Special Constable Decker, who was shot and killed near Ashcroft in June of last year by William Hanev, fugitive train robber, they have at least proved that he is an old-time criminal who has done several prison terms for serious offenses. Ever since his arrest at Dillon on August 3, when he was captured after an unsuccessful attempt to loot the Dillon State bank, there has been a strong belief that Smith, as he gave his name, was none other than Hanev, for whose apprehension and conviction the Provincial government and C. P. R. are offering a total reward of \$4,000. The descriptions of Hanev and the Dillon suspect tallied in so many particulars that at first it was almost a certainty that Hanev had been caught. Further investigation, however, showed pretty clearly that the man was not Hanev.

Now comes word from Sheriff Gosman, of Dillon, that the prisoner Smith, has been identified as the man concerned in the attempted murder and sentenced to the Wyoming state penitentiary. He was released in 1903 and later sentenced to three years in the same prison for manslaughter. He was shortly after allowed his freedom at bank robbery at Dillon. He is believed to be the highwayman who three years ago held up, single-handed, the stage coach in Yellowstone park and later help up the Oregon short line express train at Salt Lake City.

PURITY WORKERS HEARD

Address by Members of Touring Party Heard in the Metropolitan Church

The meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan church to listen to the addresses of members of the touring party of the National League, who are on a tour of Western Canada and the United States, was large and enthusiastic.

Before the arrival of the party, Mrs. D. C. Reid sang a solo with much applause. The chair was taken by Dr. Spencer. After the twenty visitors had taken seats on the platform the audience listened in singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" and in repeating the Lord's Prayer. Spencer then expressed in a few words his pleasure at welcoming even for a brief period the distinguished visitors, and gave up his place to Dr. Steadwell, of Lacrosse, Ind., the chairman of the league.

In a few sentences, this gentleman brought before the meeting the objects aimed at by the league, and alluded to services rendered by the gentlemen and ladies who were present. He said that he was happy to have the opportunity to meet the people. The other members of the party were introduced, each giving in a sentence a message to the audience.

Mayor Morley rose to move a vote of thanks expressing his sense of the help the visit had been to the cause of reform and his regret that it had been so brief. The motion was earnestly seconded by Mrs. Spofford and passed with applause. Rev. G. Shaeffer then presented resolutions which were moved by R. J. Brace seconded by Rev. T. W. Gladstone and passed unanimously. The party then adjourned to the schoolroom, where a supper was served and were driven to the boat by mothers and daughters, was the first

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We shall be glad to have you come in and look around the store, even if you are not ready to buy.

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Large 16-oz. packet, 10c, or 6 packets for....	
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Nice Mealy Potatoes—	\$1.00
100-lb. sack.....	
Finest Granulated Sugar—	\$1.15
20-lb. sack.....	
Independent Creamery Butter—	\$1.00
3 lbs. for.....	
Superfine Toilet Soap—	25c
9 cakes for.....	
Calgary Rising Sun Bread Flour—	\$1.75
Per sack.....	
Johnson's Fluid Beef—	90c
Large 16-oz. bottle.....	
Pure New Zealand Jam—	50c
4-lb. tin.....	
Anti-Combine Laundry Soap—	25c
7 full-weight bars.....	
Cremo—nice for breakfast—	45c
10-lb. sack.....	

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woman speaker, and her earnest words touched all hearts. Her topic was the home and the influence of women. She dwelt on the work of mothers. No work in the world could compare with theirs, and there never was a time when their children could do without them. She brought fathers and mothers to be very careful of their boys and girls in the days when they were passing into manhood and womanhood. There was no influence for Christ like that in the homes.

Dr. Hammond, of Iowa, showed what he believed could be done by law to put down the social evil. He was proud to be known as "Injunction Hammond." Mrs. Luther spoke of the danger of ignorance. There was no education so important as that which made good fathers and mothers.

Dr. Steadwell then alluded to the great services rendered to the cause of purity by Dr. Ernest Hall, of Victoria. He asked him to come forward that he might shake hands with him. As Dr. Hall came to the platform, he was greeted with hearty applause.

Ernest A. Bell delivered a short address emphasizing the necessity of telling the truth about the problems that faced the people. The other members of the party were introduced, each giving in a sentence a message to the audience.

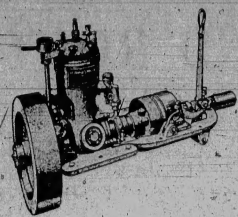
Huxtable. In the Ross Bay cemetery this afternoon, the remains of the late Mrs. W. Huxtable will be interred. The funeral will take place from the family residence, 1205 Moss street, at 2.15 o'clock, from where the cortege will proceed to the Christ Church cathedral, where services will be conducted by the Rev. E. G. Miller, who will also officiate at the graveside.

Mycock. The funeral of the late little Bernice Esther Mycock, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mycock, of Saanich, will take place on Monday afternoon from the home of Mr. Henry Mycock, Grand View Farm, Royal Oak at 2 o'clock. At the parlors services will be conducted by the Rev. W. Leckie Clay, who will also officiate at the graveside. Interment will be made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Smith. The funeral of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, whose death occurred on Friday morning last, at the Royal Jubilee hospital, will take place this afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Home, 1205 Moss street, at 2.30 o'clock. At the parlors services will be conducted by the Rev. W. Leckie Clay, who will also officiate at the graveside. Interment will be made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

The sailing nights of the Grand Trunk Pacific steamships for Vancouver and North, are now Sunday and Thursday at midnight.



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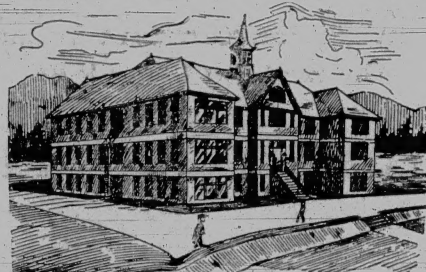
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HERE AND THERE

Buy women have been prompt in doing their part to help the sufferers in Campbellton. They have gone through windows and turned out closets. They have consulted with their husbands and sons and obtained their help. They have attended for nearly a week at the market hall and the result has been successful. There is no doubt that many a mother has pined with garments she might have used for herself or one of her daughters or little ones. Then, too, sent suits that might have been worn again another season. But many who wanted to give had these things at hand although they could not have given in ready money a much smaller sum than the contributions sent were worth. Thanks to the energy of the ladies who had the matter in hand the work has been done very promptly.

It is probable that a special appeal will be made to wealthier citizens and that many handsome private subscriptions will be secured. There are a great many persons in the community who have not been directly appealed to and yet they have both the will and the power to help to some extent. Not many of us, in these days of extravagant ideas, care to put down our names for a dollar, or less. A great many dislike to have their names mentioned as subscribers.

Mr. Clifford Denham has very generously afforded all such people the opportunity of contributing those little sums which taken together will amount to a very handsome contribution. The concert to be held in the Victoria theatre on Friday next should appeal to all the young men and maidens in the city that it will be well worth more than the price of admission charged goes without saying. But the cause for which it is given should be enough to fill the house to overflowing.

Those who are themselves care free and happy have often very tender hearts. It is to be hoped that these will be touched and that there will not be a single empty seat when the curtain rises for the concert in aid of the Campbellton sufferers on Friday night.

A great deal is said and written in these days about outdoor schools. In many of the illustrations pictures there are pictures of little folk in caps and mittens and overcoats bending over their books or going through exercises to warm their chilled limbs. These open air schools have been held for children in the city and their effect has been beneficial to a wonderful extent.

Their use is growing in all large cities. It is easy to see that the removal of children suffering from various forms of tuberculosis from the ordinary schoolroom will be a benefit both to them and to their classmates, as well as to the community.

That this is the form of weakness with which the promoters of open air schools are best acquainted is indicated by the following extract from an article written in the New York Survey:

"The school children of today are the men and women of tomorrow. There is at present a general movement to discover and prevent physical defects among them, and one of the most insidious causes of deformities and ill-health is tuberculosis in its many forms. Children seem more susceptible to it than adults. It often attacks their glands, bones, and heart and lungs. It would seem best to remove from a child's environment anything which lowers the vitality of the body and handicaps nature. Particularly during school hours."

"Outdoor schools are an experiment of only two or three years' standing, but already they have shown that the children who attend them, although tuberculous, are in better physical condition than many children in the public schools. This is shown by their appearance, by a comparison of weights, and by other tests. The children of the outdoor schools usually have a healthy color, while many school children appear pale and weak."

"One cause for the anemic condition of school children is the warm, dry air of the schoolroom, which lowers their vitality."

"Bad air kills interest in work and gives such diseases as grippe, pneumonia, and tuberculosis a chance to overcome the natural resistance of the body. Children have to spend three to six hours a day in the classroom, breathing air that may be laden with germs; for the ventilation of a school-building is seldom good."

"One is reminded by these pictures of Kipling's characterization of Canada as 'Our Lady of the Snows.' It is not necessary for children who study in open air schools to be wrapped up all the year round. There are many warm days even in the coldest of American cities when outdoor study would be a delight to children of all ages."

Very happily the need for special treatment of this kind has not arisen in our own city. There is, however, much need of paying great attention to the ventilation of our schoolrooms than is done at present. The children come back from their long holiday with a fine store of health. This should not be lost during the winter. The

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RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL

Drawing, French and German classes are given to outside pupils if desired.

Moderate fees. Staff of English ladies.

Christmas term begins September 1; boarders return August 1.

Illustrated prospectus on application.

PRINCIPAL, MRS. SUTTER.

outdoor drill which boys and girls get from the physical instructor as well as the recesses help greatly to prevent this. It is, however, very easy for the teacher to become accustomed to the vitiated air of the schoolroom. Her work is absorbing and the need for ventilation both for her own sake and for that of her pupils is too apt to be forgotten. Even the medical inspector cannot be everywhere at once and each teacher should make it a habit of conscience to flood the schoolroom with sunshine and fresh air as often as possible.

There is another lesson, too, which may be learned from these experiments. Teachers could occasionally teach a lesson better out of doors than in. In these autumn days, for example, seeds of all kinds are being scattered about. The children are told and shown this and many such things with great little trouble. A short walk and a little talk would set bright eyes looking and active brains thinking. 'What many people thing as important the health of the body would be improved. There would be less of the disease, in such expeditions, viewed from the standpoint of a crowded curriculum, but there is always the question as to whether success in examinations should be placed over all other considerations.

Nothing is more wonderful in these days than the great change which is coming over the women of the East. It is perhaps not doubted whether the influence exerted by many of these women has not been underestimated in the West where conditions are so different. These veiled women cannot, it would seem, have all been as formerly subservient to their husbands nor their lives as far apart from their interests and ambitions as we have been taught to believe.

At any rate, some of them are now taking a part in public affairs as prominent as any of their Western sisters would venture upon. In the Turkish revolution, ladies of high rank hid documents and brought them to the revolutionists. Unsuspected, they brought messages from one plotter to another. Some of the older women, important, they kept up the spirits of their husbands and brothers and urged them to activity in their struggle to overthrow the power of Abdul Hamid. More remarkable still has been the attitude of the Persian women. During the struggle for a constitution, many of them sold their ornaments, so greatly valued by Eastern women, and put the price of them into the treasury. Some of the older women disguised as men, actually fought in the ranks. More recently they have been very active in the movement to prevent the country from accepting a foreign loan, fearing that if this was done their country would lose its independence.

In Egypt the women are working against British occupation.

In India education has made great progress among the Mohammedan women. There are colleges in many of the provinces, three of which have been founded by an Indian princess.

In Lahore, a Mohammedan woman edits a magazine in which she urges her fellow-woman to demand a better social position. A native writer says: "Whereas the Moslem woman of yesterday never left her private apartments on any pretext, today her daughter goes driving for pleasure, after dark, of course, swathed from head to foot in the folds of the Burqa, which custom ordains that she must wear, viewing the world from the little net-screened holes cut in front of her eyes, and the grand-daughter is chafing at the veil longing to cast it aside, yearning to come out from the shades of the purdah—even desiring to travel abroad and there secure an education that will enable her to help along the evolution of her less-favored sisters."

It can scarcely be doubted that this awakening of the women of Eastern countries will contribute to their advancement.



"The Relation of Insects to Man"

An Address by

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt

Illustrated by Lantern Slides,

In Broad Street Hall,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11,

8 p. m.

Under Auspices of the Natural History Society,

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FREE TO THE PUBLIC

AMUSEMENTS

New Grand Theatre.

Patrons of the Grand will have to prepare to see something new tomorrow when Dewitt Young, the college boy juggler and his clever sister, appear as headliners of the new bill for this week. Miss Young is an adept at throwing the booming an offensive weapon—used by the Australian native, and she will give a performance here. As a juggler, Young has no equal for in place of the usual rubber balls and plates, he uses for his work, beds, stoves and all kinds of household furniture. His sister is one of the cleverest jugglers in vaudeville, too. Coinciding with the feature that T. Nelson Downes will offer here for the entertainment of vaudeville, and he is a past master at this difficult work. He will find going in the air and from most mysterious places. He can and will juggle with as many as twenty dollar pieces at one time.

Remarkable athletics by the three Escardos is to form a feature. The performers are foreigners direct from the famous Ronchiera theatre at Vienna. Among them are three men, there two months ago by John W. Considine himself and were immediately booked by him for his American circuit. They have a peculiar arrangement of springs by which they succeed in keeping themselves in the air for almost all the time they appear on the stage. The act is new, nothing like it having been shown here.

Then there are the Three Imperials, named Davie Willis and Kohl. Their act is musical and amusing. Their endeavor is to keep the audience in a humorous state and they guarantee to succeed. A Cox and Farley are the cleverest young ones in the business now, Miss Farley being an engaging vocalist and Cox an all-round entertainer and both are good dancers. There will be the regular song and pictures, etc.

Romano Theatre.

Judging from the large crowd of enthusiastic people, which visited the above theatre during the past week, the fine line of pictures which the management are showing, are certainly attracting a leading role. On Monday and Tuesday, the manager promises something first-class in The Le-ciding Vote, a very fine Imp drama. A young politician is elected to the legislature, from which he is absent during the debate, on account of his wife's illness. The bill favors a law company, and his vote must be obtained in order for it to go through. A representative of the land company calls on him and attempts to bribe him, but he refuses. In their anxiety to obtain his consent to vote in favor of the bill, the land company sends a doctor to examine the senator's wife. When the doctor calls, he discovers that she must go under an operation at once, which needs a lot of money. He decides to accept the bribe, and his wife dies after the debt bought operation. At the next session of the assembly, the vote comes up. He is about to vote in favor of it, which a vision of his wife's empty chair, arises before him, and he votes against the bill. When leaving the senate chamber, he is confronted by the president of the land company, who flies into a rage over his breach of promise. He then returns to his home and weeps over his dead wife's chair. There will also be several other pictures shown, one of which is a very fine Western drama entitled, A Cowboy for Love. The Romano theatre will furnish the music for the pictures, including some of the latest selections direct from the factory.

Majestic Theatre.

A great Russian drama in which Mile. Phlar Martin, the well known actress, sustains a leading role is the principal subject on the new bill. It deals with the reign of terror in Russia, in which a newspaper proprietor is betrayed to the authorities by his assistant, who is also his double in appearance. By skillful work, however, on the part of his wife, the betrayer is arrested in place of the husband, and the pair escape to America. The story is powerfully depicted. "Louiza Strozzi" is another highly dramatic feature in which the heroine is the wife of a noble, whose brother-in-law seduces her, and she discovers that the two brothers are in secret communication and being in love with the devoted wife imprisons her husband in the hope that he may win her favor in return for sparing his life. She secures a pardon from the king by a ruse, and then takes poison in defense of her honor. "The Ostrich and the Lady," an interesting picture giving information about ostrich farming in an interesting way. Many of the scenes are picturesque and all are moral. "The Rape Girls' Legacy." A picture which will interest not only for the interesting story, it tells but for the representation of certain phases of Western life which forms a considerable portion of the picture.

MORE WATER DATA

Engineer to Ascertain State of Supply at Goldstream at End of Dry Season.

In pursuance of the report made by the joint water committee, that the city should, before submitting the by-law whereunder arbitration proceedings will be instituted to ascertain the figure which the city must pay to secure control of the company's undertakings, secure further information on the point of the condition of the water supply at the end of the dry season the city engineer will immediately visit the Goldstream holdings and ascertain just what is the level of the water in the various lakes and secure other information of a like nature. This

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Information will give a good idea of the capacity of the system during an ordinary year and supply the ratepayers with data of a reliable nature. As soon as this information is secured the preparation of the necessary by-law to lay before the ratepayers will be undertaken and it is expected that the voting on the measure will not be further delayed.

Flino's store at New Albern narrowly escaped destruction by fire last week.

Closing Out Sale of Men's Wear

That the men folk of Victoria are taking full advantage of our Clearing Out Sale of Men's Wear is demonstrated by the number of buyers who constantly throng our store. The last importation of English goods is now on our sales tables—disappearing fast—but there are still immense quantities of bargains yet to be disposed of. Still, the earlier you come, the better the selection to choose from. Remember, our entire stock must be disposed of, including:

Welsh Margetson Colored Oxford and Zephyr Negligee Shirts, Henley Flannels, with and without collars, Taffeta Flannels, in all colors, Knitted Vests, Ties, Hosiery, etc., all to be entirely cleared out.

Note the Savings

Welsh Margetson and Tress Caps,
Regular, \$1.50 for **\$1.15**
Regular, \$1.25 for **95c**
Regular, \$1.00 for **65c**
Christy's Soft Crush Tweed and
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Regular, \$3.50 for **\$2.25**
Regular, \$3.00 for **\$1.95**
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Pure Wool Taffeta-Flannel Shirts
—needless to tell you of the wear
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Welsh Margetson's name stamped
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Regular, \$4.50 and \$4.00,
for **\$3.00**
Regular, \$3.50 for **\$2.65**
Regular, \$3.00 for **\$2.00**
Regular, \$2.00 for **\$1.25**

In this shipment we received one of the largest and finest assortment of patterns of Oxford and Zephyr Shirts—

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Others priced up to **\$30.00**

BRASS BEDS—Handsome all brass bed, full size and pretty design. Cash price is **\$24.30**
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RUGBY MEN HELD SPLENDID PRACTICE

The rugby members of the James Bay Athletic association turned out yesterday afternoon at Oak Bay for practice in preparation for the McKee-Kelch and Cooper-Kelch trophy competition. There was a large attendance and a first-class drill was obtained by the young athletes under the coaching of Captain "Billy" Newcombe. Judging by the amount of

good material in evidence there is no doubt that Victoria representative fifteen will be fully as strong as that of last year, if not speedier in some departments.

JAMES BAYS WILL PLAY VANCOUVER TEAM

The first important Rugby football fixture for this season is scheduled to take place on Thanksgiving day, Oct. 31, three weeks from tomorrow. On this occasion the J. B. A. team are

going to see what they can do with the Argos fifteen from Vancouver. The Argos is one of the strongest combinations in Vancouver, and when they come to try conclusions with the fast team which the Bays will put on the field this year, there will be an interesting and keen competition furnished. The game will be played at Oak Bay park. In preparation for the match the Bays are putting in hard practice and yesterday they had a good workout in the moisture and mud at Oak Bay.

LORIMER'S COLTS CLIMB TO TOP

James Bay Eleven Secured Decisive Victory Over Forester Soccerites Yesterday—Victoria West-Garrison Draw

RESULTS SOCCER GAMES YESTERDAY

First Division.
Garrison, 2; Victoria West, 2.
Played at Work Point.
North Ward, 4; Esquimalt, 0.
Played on Canteen Grounds.
J. B. A. A. F. Foresters, 0.
Played at Oak Bay.
Empress, 6; Cedar Hill, 0.
Played at Cedar Hill.
Second Division.
Oak Bay, 1; Esquimalt, 1.
Played at Royal Athletic grounds.
Baraca, 4; Garrison, 0; Played at Beacon Hill.
Beacon, 5; Fifth Regiment, 1. Played at Beacon Hill.
North Ward, 5; Victoria West, 0. Played on North Ward park.

Although J. Pivius wasn't in the best of humor yesterday afternoon the soccer players and enthusiasts were not deterred from getting out for the scheduled first and second division matches.

In the senior series the results were pretty much as the wise ones had predicted with one exception, namely, the failure of Victoria West to win from the Garrison. However, this match was played on the Work Point grounds, where the soldiers are at their best and so cannot be properly accepted as a criterion of the strength of the Westerners. North Ward had a more or less easy time with Esquimalt, finishing with four goals to the good, which goes to show that those who have been prophesying disaster for the lads from the northern district had better go slow. The James Bay defeat of the Foresters, by eight goals, was not a surprise, although it was not thought that the Scotchmen would be so severely trounced. Still Samuel Lorimer has gathered together a formidable bunch of pluck chasers and they are likely to be somewhere near the top when accounts are settled.

ACCOUNT OF FIRST DIVISION GAMES

It was the Victoria West-Garrison game upon which interest centered to the greatest extent. Though it is early in the season yet it is figured that the struggle for the first position is going to be so keen and close that a win or a loss to the green shirts will mean a lot. Therefore the outcome, a draw, each securing two goals, was a disappointment both to the supporters of the V. W. A. and the Foresters. However, all who occupied places on the side line, having the temerity to brave the elements to watch the football, were treated to a snappy exhibition.

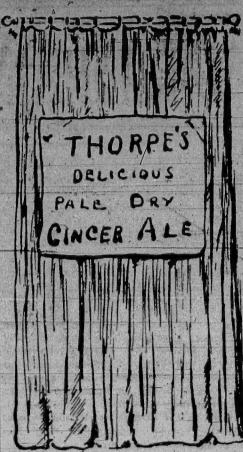
In the first half the Wests outnumbered their opponent. Their attack was too fast and their defence too solid for the soldiers. Even at that the soldiers were able to keep their citadel fairly well protected. There were attacks both ways. But the forwards for the rival teams suffered from the same cause, namely, difficulty in controlling the slippery ball sufficiently to ensure accurate shooting. Hence it was some time before there was a score. Shortly before the half time interval Wright, of Victoria West, secured an opening and the sphere was netted.

The second half found the Garrison men making better use of their weight. Being heavier and better acquainted with the peculiarities of the sloppy area this put the Wests at a disadvantage. The result was that the trend took a change. The tide, instead of following in the Wests favor, reversed. The spectators saw it and the soldier players realized it. Consequently they were inspired with greater confidence. Still it was about an even break as far as attacking goes with the luck behind the Garrison. The latter's first goal was a distinct fluke. The ball was shot at Beacon Hill. Cleared. Whyte, the Wests' full-back, kicked, thinking to send the sphere well up the field. Instead it struck a Garrison man and rounded between the sticks.

In their second goal, however, the soldiers are to be congratulated. If not a first-class push, in which combination figured prominently, eliminating with a well-directed shot from Gate, which all Beacon's ingenuity and agility could not intercept. Just before the blow of the whistle the Wests made matters even, a goal being scored by Houston. The Wests forward, had had their share of the aggressive work but had been unfortunate, striking the cross-bar several times.

A Lockstep referred.

North Ward's first division team is not offering from noticeable deduction. That was conclusively proven in their yesterday's match with Esquimalt on the Canteen grounds. The interest of it lay in the fact that the lads from the North end showed that their forward string, still is skillful in combination and dangerous



at the goal mouth. They have a powerful sting left from last season. Their victory by four goals to nothing was merited. This is not a reflection on Esquimalt. They put up a rattling good match. The wonder of it is that they held their lively opponents down as well. The defeated eleven gave evidence of possessing considerable excellent material, sufficient to give some foundation for the claim of the club's management that, with the season's advance, they will be able to hold down and really the best of the aspirants for the honors. Walter Lorimer gave satisfaction with the whistle.

Sammy Lorimer's warriors found themselves at home in the rain yesterday. As representatives only being the pioneer local athletic club they reflected credit on their institution by their admirable performance and, incidentally, placed themselves at the league's top. They were able to take the measure of the Foresters to the tune of 8 to 0. Really there isn't much to be said about this match. With Lorimer as the pivotal point of the defence the rival team found it impossible to get within fair range of sticks. Right through, from the start to the finish, the Bays were on the aggressive, the Foresters only being able to force an occasional rush which almost invariably terminated with relief for the Bays with a tusty kick from the sturdy boot of the burly Lorimer. In justice to the Foresters this match must not be passed over without the explanation that several of their best men were missing, making their eleven much weaker than it should have been in order to cope with the speedy lads from the South of the harbor.

THE EMPRESS SOCCER TEAM WAS SUCCESSFUL IN OVERCOMING THE STALWARTS OF CEDAR HILL. THIS FIRST DIVISION MATCH WENT TO THE ELEVEN FROM THE CITY BY A SCORE OF 6 TO NIL. THE WINNERS PLAYED IN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD FORM, SHOWING A MARKED IMPROVEMENT OVER LAST WEEK.

REFEREE AND 2ND DIVISION MATCH

It was a peculiar sort of game which was played between the Baracas and Garrison in a second division yesterday afternoon. The chief interest in the game from both the spectators and the participants' point of view, centred in the exhibition of the burlesque which was put up by the referees. There were two referees who took part in the game. The game which was played at Beacon Hill started off in the usual way, and the Baraca jumped right into the lead, both in playing and in scoring. But when the second half commenced, with it the comedy started up. Both teams seemed to have had a certain knowledge how the game would come out, and to while away the idle forty-five minutes that remained took to "kidding" the referee. It cannot be said that that official was exceptionally proficient in handling the whistle and perhaps he deserved a little of the verbiage which the players threw in his direction. Anyway the result was that he took to heart all that was said, and twenty minutes before time he decided that it had become so bad that there was no more use for him on the field and he threw up the sponge—or rather the whistle. Then one of the time men was called in to take charge but he did not prove any better, and after trying to hold down the game for ten minutes he also decided to give it up. But the protest of the players at this proposal, were so vigorous and of such a nature that he decided that after all it would be better for him to remain. "So he did. But that is all that he did."

MAY PROTEST.

It is probable that the Garrison will protest the game—or to suppose that such a protest would make some difference in their play it is doubtful.

Another draw was the second division match played at the Royal Athletic grounds between the Oak Bay and the Esquimalt eleven. The score was 1 to 1. The lads from the neighboring municipality labored under a serious handicap. They started out with only eight men, and throughout were one short of the regular number. While it is natural to suppose that such a shortage would make some difference in their play it is doubtful

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whether Oak Bay could have done better. They were up against a strong combination. By concentrating their strength on the defence they were able to hold their opponents in hand while possessing only a team of eight. When obtaining two more they loosened up and the battle waged with honors even until the conclusion. The soccer was of a fairly high order when the conditions are remembered. Mr. J. G. Brown refereed.

In the Fifth Regiment-Beacon Hill match, which took place at Beacon Hill, the latter were successful by the pronounced margin of 5 to 1. The winners played with their usual vim and directness. The militia eleven showed signs of lack of organization. There was more of the individual than the team work about their tactics. Against the fast Hills this was of no avail. The latter had the best of it in the first half by a long way, sending four goals past the opposing goal keeper in quick succession. Two of these went to the credit of James, another was tallied by Thomas and a fourth by Toddy. When the eleven lined up again the Regimental lads pulled themselves together and did remarkably well. They played the Hills to a standstill. However, it was too late to relieve the game. The lead against them was too large. All they could do was to break even as far as the game's second section is concerned. Two goals were scored in that period. James, for the Hills, made his third, and Richardson secured the Fifth Regiment's first and only goal. Mr. Bayne refereed.

By 5 to 0 the North Ward second division eleven won from Victoria West in a match which was played at the N. W. A. A. park. The margin cannot be accepted as furnishing a correct insight into the character of the match. The Wests put up a spirited fight. They battled against heavy odds through to the conclusion, giving the Wards a hard time, especially in the second half. The claim was made, both during play and afterwards, that three of the goals secured were from off-side. It is pos-

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Chester Avenue, Fairfield Estate **\$950**
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With a show and attendance that surpassed any of their previous efforts, despite the inclement weather conditions, the members of North and South Saanich Agricultural Society held and concluded at the fair grounds, Saanich, yesterday, one of the most successful exhibitions in the history of its 43 years existence. Residents of the Saanich Peninsula on all sides made yesterday a holiday, laying aside home cares to attend the annual event, while over one 150 Victorians journeyed forth to swell the attendance of the fair. Financially, and in every respect, the fair concluded successfully. The horse races proved excellent sport and provided much amusement, each event being keenly contested. The children's sports also furnished a great deal of amusement during the afternoon, being run off during the intermissions of the various turf events.

The exhibits in every class, while not so numerous as last year, were of the highest degree as far as quality is concerned and according to the judges many particular displays average even better than exhibitions made at the Victoria fair. The fruit display was probably among the most interesting of the entire fair and was one that will be hard to equal upon the island. Vegetables, cattle and poultry took their order in the other exhibits.

Among the largest exhibitors are the following: Dean brothers, J. T. Harrison, F. Turgoose, J. L. Brooks, F. Lindsay, S. Sandover, Mrs. Bradley Dyne, P. Franck, J. A. Grant, Tanner brothers, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brethour, D. Lehman & Son, and Erington and Gantwell, who made the largest and most complete fruit exhibit.

With bunting and streamers adorning the place, the main exhibition hall was decorated exquisitely and with the Fifth Regiment band daily dispensing music from the stand, at the end of the hall, the interior of the building was captivating. The lunch-

eon hall was prettily decorated by the ladies of the St. Mary's Guild, where meals were served to the many guests of the society. The needle work exhibit made a very creditable showing in the main hall.

The judges and directors of the show are as follows:
Officers—Fred Turgoose, president; J. T. Harrison, vice president; Edgar F. John, secretary-treasurer.
Directors—W. Derrinburg, A. Roy, Geo. Buttery, W. R. Armstrong, H. E. Tanner, J. W. Brethour, George Stewart, M. Dean, W. D. Mitchell, H. F. Haldon, K. R. Streatfield, George Clarke, Thomas H. Simpson, P. D. Gosnell, D. Thomson.

Judges.
M. A. Jull, poultry and horses; P. H. Moore, cattle, sheep, pigs and butter; R. M. Winslow and J. F. Carpenter, fruit; Wm. Noble, roots and vegetables; Wm. Rennie, bread, cakes and pastry; C. H. Hyde, flowers; Mrs. Birch and Mrs. Puckle, bottled fruits and fancy work.

Horse Races.
Trotting Half Mile in 3 heats—1, Palmero Boy, Russ Humber, Victoria; 2, Saanich Boy, Rennie & Taylor, Victoria.
Running Half Mile—Dash—1, A. Simpson; 2, W. Flannagan.

Athletic Sports.
Boys' Sack Race, under 15 years, 100 yards—1, J. Bate; 2, F. Young; 3, A. Deane.
Half Mile Open—1, H. Bate; 2, Walter Anderson; 3, Geo. Bob.
Quarter Mile Open—1, W. Anderson; 2, H. Bate.
Potato Race, boys under 15 years—1, J. Bate; 2, A. Deane.

PRIZE LIST

12-POINT HEAD—PRIZE LIST
Cattle—Bull, Jersey, 2 years and over—1, F. Lindsay; 2, J. H. Brooks.
Heifer, 2 years—1, Mrs. Bradley Dyne.
Heifer, 1 year—1, Mrs. Bradley Dyne; 2, Mrs. Bradley Dyne.
Cow—1, Mrs. Bradley Dyne; 2, J. L. Brooks.
Horse, bull 2 years and over—1, W. D. Mitchell.
Heifer Calf—1, W. D. Mitchell.
Ayrshire—1, Davis and Buttery.
Best Cow—1, W. Derrinburg.
Grades, heifer calf—1, F. Lindsay.
Championship, bull any age or breed—1, J. H. Brooks; 2, W. D. Mitchell.
Dairy Cow, any breed—1, J. L. Brooks.
Sheep.
Ram, 2 years or over—1, Haldon Bros.

Ewe, 2 years and over—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, Haldon Bros.
Ewe Yearling—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, Haldon Bros.
Ewe Lamb—1, Haldon Bros.
Ram, 2 years or over—1, W. Derrinburg; 2, W. Derrinburg.
Ewe, 2 years or over—1, W. Derrinburg; 2, W. Derrinburg.
Ewe Yearling—1, W. Derrinburg; 2, W. Derrinburg.
Ewe Lamb—1, W. Derrinburg; 2, W. Derrinburg.

Poultry.
Wyndettes, any color trio—1, Dean Bros.; 2, Dean Bros.
Plymouths, barred—1, V. Cleaves; 2, Geo. Cliff.
Rhode Island Reds, trio—1, V. Cleaves; 2, W. A. Bassett.
White Leghorns, trio—1, V. Cleaves; 2, W. A. Bassett.
Bantams, peck and hen—1, Mrs. W. E. Heale.
Turkeys, trio—1, F. Lindsay.
Black Orpingtons—1, D. Seymour & Son.
Geese, trio—1, F. Lindsay.
White Orpington, trio—1, H. C. Connor.
Ducks, another variety, trio—1, A. W. Watt; 2, F. Lindsay.
Pigeons, pair—1 and 2, A. N. Watt.
Buff Leghorns—1, Dean Bros.
Rabbits, pair—1, John Watt.

Grains, Grasses and Seeds
Full wheat, 1/2 bushel—1, Denningburg; 2, Dean Bros.
Barley, any variety—1, Dean Bros.
White oats—1, W. D. Mitchell; 2, J. L. Brooks.
Chevalier barley—1, Dean Bros.
Field peas, white—1, J. S. Harrison; 2, Dean Bros.
Beans—1, Dean Bros.; 2, J. T. Harrison.
Bale of Hay—1, W. D. Mitchell.
Podder corn—1, J. A. Grant; 2, Davis & Buttery.
Collection of forage plants—1, J. A. Grant.
Collection of grain in sheaf—1, Dean Bros.

Dairy Products
White Bread—1, Mrs. T. Brethour; 2, Mrs. J. A. Grant; 3, Miss Meta Frank; 4, Mrs. W. Heale, highly commended.
Graham Bread—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. J. A. Grant; 3, Mrs. J. E. Bell; 4, Mrs. W. E. Heale.
Chocolate cake—1, Miss Dollie Frank; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Cocoanut cake—1, Miss Dollie Frank; 2, Mrs. S. Butler.

Fruit cake—1, Mrs. B. Veitch; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour.
Lemon cake—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour.
Apple pie—1, Mrs. W. E. Heale; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Honey in jars—1, W. R. Armstrong.
Honey in comb—1, W. R. Armstrong.
Display of honey—1, W. R. Armstrong.

Horses.
Roadsters
Stallion—1, Mrs. M. Gouge; 2, W. Heale.
Span—1, Rennie & Taylor.
Single horse—1, Rennie & Taylor.
Three-year-old gelding—1 and 2, W. D. Mitchell.
Two-year-old—1, Rennie & Taylor; 2, W. E. Heale.
Yearling—1, D. Lehman & Son.
Span horses—1, J. T. Harrison.
Single horse—1 and 2, J. T. Harrison.
Two-year-old—1, J. L. Brooks.
Yearling colt—1, A. Simpson; 2, J. T. Harrison.
Brood mare with foal—1, Mrs. Bradley Dyne; 2, A. McDonald.
Sucking colt—1, A. McDonald.
General purposes—1, Challoner & Mitchell; 2, J. L. Brooks.
Mare in foal—1, Challoner & Mitchell; 2, Dean Bros.
Single horse—1 and 2, Challoner & Mitchell.
Two-year-old—1, Dean Bros.
Sucking colt—1, Mrs. Bradley Dyne; 2, F. Lindsay.

All My Pimples Gone
Girl Tells How a Blotchy Skin Was Cleansed by a Simple Wash.
"I was ashamed of my face," writes Miss Minnie Pickard of Altamahas. "It was all full of pimples and scars, but after using D. D. D. Prescription I can say that now there is no sign of that. D. D. D. has become so famous as a cure and instant relief in eczema and all other serious skin diseases that its value is sometimes overlooked in clearing up rash, pimples, blackheads, and all other minor forms of skin impurities."

The fact is, that while D. D. D. is so penetrating that it strikes to the very root of eczema or any other serious trouble, the soothing oil of wintergreen, thymol and other ingredients are so carefully compounded there is no wash for the skin made that can compare with this great household remedy for every kind of skin trouble.

D. D. D. is pleasant to use, perfectly harmless to the most delicate skin, and absolutely reliable. Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. V. C., 49 Colborne Street, Toronto, for a free trial bottle, and prove its wonderful effectiveness. C. H. Bowes & Co., Druggist.

Secure Clue Then Tell Your Victim
"Private Detectives" Lead Novel Methods Adopted by Police on Wild Goose Chase—
"Nothing Doing"

It was a mean trick which a so-called "detective" one of the private, on hire-by-the-hour, gum-shoe men, played upon the local and duly constituted authorities of the police. He had picked right "from information received," the local force, or at least a portion of it, prepared to descend upon the quarters of a so-called "club" in the downtown section with the malicious intent of gathering in the habits of the place just when they were engaged in the pleasant little problem of rooking one another.

But the premises were unoccupied. There was no sign of gambling in progress, no rattle of the chips which pass in the night. The expected victims of the raid had either vacated or had never turned up at all and so far as the police were concerned the rooms presented the highly respectable appearance of a reading room in the public library, minus the readers.

But the raid had been "tipped off" the police argued. Had not a private detective agency working for nearly a month in the interests of law and order given the police the clue? Had not they told how the real big game was to be in progress? For some time the bluecoats figured out the problem with something very much like consternation. Then it began to dawn upon them that it might be as well to investigate the source of their information and ascertain just in what particular the raid had failed.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—
J. Sward, London; Mr. and Mrs. Moore Morpeth; Miss Lois Steen; A. Scott, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. M. Pasquall; A. Knell, New York; W. D. Ross, Fannie D. J. Wood, New York; A. B. Palmer, Chemsinus; Mrs. Powell, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Tram, Miss Bridges, J. J. Mackenzie, J. Meeks, New York; W. Lackey, D. Baxter, New York; William McLeod, Vancouver; J. E. Oles, Toronto; D. J. Wood, New York; A. B. C. Chien, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Soldridge, London; A. J. Sempell, Miss T. Oliver, London; Charles Fraser, Winnipeg; R. H. Small, Revelstoke; G. A. Solly and wife, Tacoma; E. Rows, Vancouver; R. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Montreal; R. S. Edgercourt, Seattle; H. D. Lockon and wife, Portland; J. J. Cox-Edwards, Hongkong; J. R. Shaw, Yokohama; J. N. Foster and wife, Baker City; H. H. Bailey, Seattle; S. Oppenheim, Toronto.

At the Grand—
J. W. Steadman, Portland; J. E. Johns, Seattle; J. A. McBain, Toronto; G. R. Wright, Mrs. David Whiteside, Mrs. May Richmond, Miss Helen Whiteside, Vancouver; D. Hutton, Ottawa; W. McCall, Vancouver; F. W. Porter, Toronto; R. Braworthy, Milton; R. R. Scoullar and wife, Vancouver; J. L. Asseltine, Kingston; M. W. Wivelstoff, W. Barnham, Frank H. Post, A. J. Robertson, Geo. C. Platt, A. E. Probstler, J. S. Cox, G. Dawson, Vancouver.

At the Dominion—
L. J. Hannan, Frank Pearson, R. B. Plumm, G. T. Brown, Vancouver; R. H. Kennan, Iowa; M. Vickery, H. Francis Perry, J. Knox Wright, Vancouver; Geo. Dunnett, Dawson; H. Barsten, Plymouth England; G. W. Smith, Vancouver; P. A. Robbins, J. W. Whitely, Vancouver; R. B. Mellor and wife, Red Deer, Alta.; R. P. Fulton and wife, Calgary; C. W. Hale and wife, San Francisco; C. J. Becker, B. E. Young, Miss Eva Young, Armstrong; H. M. Leonard, Prince Rupert; R. L. Halliday and family, St. Louis; J. B. Ward and wife, Vancouver; F. F. O'Malley, New York; R. Laing Luiton, Ont.; A. Laing, Burlington, Vt.; J. L. Hartwell, Geo. Patchett, Armstrong; B. C. Mr. Wilson and wife, Vancouver.

REORGANIZATION OF RUSSIAN ARMY
Placed on a Level With Continental Armies—Former System Led to Many Abuses

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—Particulars are published of the great work of reorganization of the Russian army, which has been going on ever since the Russo-Japanese war showed up the most glaring shortcomings in the system of army administration. By the new order the general staff centralizes for all arms all questions of active operations, military statistics, intelligence, fortresses, organization, disposition of troops, military and general education in the army, mobilization, communications, topography, and military science. The general staff will deal with the above questions for the whole army, and will be divided into the following departments: Quartermaster-general's military buildings, organization, mobilization, communication, and military topography. The headquarters staff will have three departments, general, pension and Cosack, subdivided as may be necessary. The reform will unify throughout the Russian army practices and customs which hitherto have been dependent upon the individual opinions of the chiefs of artillery, the engineers, the notorious "intendantstvo," or army supplies department, etc., who in all dealings with these arms were independent of the headquarters staff, which supervised and administered the affairs of cavalry and infantry arms only. Thus the question of promotion was dealt with differently in different arms and abuses, small and great, were not unknown. With this attempt at the unification of the army administration, it is expected to put the Russian army on a level with continental armies in the matter of organization.

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—you could have had a lot in the business section of Seattle, Spokane, or Saskatoon for \$250.00 now worth \$15,000.00 to \$25,000.00 —and that is only a few years ago.

Today your opportunity for quick, big money making is to buy a lot at FORT GEORGE

on the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad—the coming metropolis of Inland British Columbia—1138 miles of navigable rivers radiate from Fort George.

\$100,000,000 on railroad building will be spent in the next five years in the Fort George District. Six railroads are chartered to build through Fort George to Vancouver.

The Dominion Government has just established its Post Office at Fort George. The Government of British Columbia has started construction of its Government Buildings at Fort George.

This is not a subdivision. This is the real town registered by the Government—we are joint owners and sole agents.

The Government own one quarter of the lots in Fort George. The Government of British Columbia guarantees the title to the lot you will buy.

Just remember this—
—you cannot buy town lots in Fort George except from us or from our agents.

There are a few lots left at
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Reach for your pen now and write us to keep one of these lots for you.
You can buy one for \$10.00 cash and \$10.00 monthly.
We don't charge any interest on deferred payments.

Buy a lot, get the deed to it, you will be certain of getting located right in the choicest business district of what will be one of the largest cities in Canada.

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SEES HOME RULE IN NEAR FUTURE

Enthusiastic Predictions Made
by One of Delegates to America—Factional Differences
Among Irishmen

(By Timothy J. O'Connor)

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—Great interest is felt throughout Ireland in the coming of the Nationalist leaders to America, and particularly in that of Alderman Boyle, M. P. of Manchester, who is to speak from St. Louis to Los Angeles and then to Seattle. Alderman Boyle was elected a magnificent stand-off by the people of Manchester. Speaking with much emotion he thanked the people for their enthusiasm, and promised never to forget Ireland. Moreover, he promised to tell his Irish kinsmen in America of the enthusiasm of Lancashire Irishmen.

At a demonstration at the Albion Hotel, Mr. Boyle, after attributing his selection as one of the envoys to America as a result of the enthusiasm of Great Britain for the unswerving fidelity to the Irish cause during trying times, said they were in a very crucial period of their country's struggle. He had said previously, and he repeated it, that it was a period for the rank and file to stand solidly behind their leaders, and for the leaders to do the thinking and the working out of the plan of campaign. It was not the time for every man to be a leader, he was calling out to the leader who should do and what he should not. "We have leaders," he said, "that deserve to command and receive a full measure of the confidence of the Irish people, whether in Ireland, in England, or in America. He believed that as a result of that confidence, as a result of the statesmanship, tact, and diplomacy of those leaders, their cause would become a triumph that never it was. Many influences were at work. Mr. DeMunn, at Kilkenny, had said that even the stars in their courses were working for Home Rule. But, however, that might be there was a vast change. They felt it in themselves and by their surroundings.

He was never more struck by the loyalty and fidelity of the Liberal party in the house of commons to Home Rule than he was at the critical moment when Mr. Asquith, for reasons only history would make clear, made an attempt to explain away his Albert Hall speech. The rank and file of the Liberal party in the house of commons practically left their leaders isolated, and repudiated any attempt to depart from the declaration in favor of Home Rule. The Liberal party, with the exception of some few weak-kneed ones, and the whole of the Labor party, were loyal to the Irish claim, and apart from some attempt to cause prejudice at the moment of heated elections, the Liberal party themselves were satisfied that there was only one solution of the Irish question, and that was the concession of Home Rule. He (Mr. Boyle) failed to understand why at that moment, when the Irish people were absolutely united, and when other parties were crying that unity, a small section of Irishmen, who called themselves Nationalists, should charge Mr. DeMunn with being a mere tool of the Liberal party. But the Irish people, having seen where success and destruction lay, were not going to allow themselves to be diverted from the path of loyalty and unity for the sake of following the whimsical workings of William O'Brien's mind. "I believe," added Mr. Boyle, "that if we continue to make the progress we have made during the last half dozen years, and if the scales of prejudice and timidity fall from the eyes of Englishmen as during the last few years, I believe before we are very much older we shall have attained the end of our struggle. The one thing that influences our votes, our decisions, and our actions will be what is best for Ireland and for the restoration to her of the right of self-government."

Irish Differences

The national director of the United Irish League met recently in Dublin, of the fifty delegates present, eighteen were members of parliament. At midday Laurence Ginnell, M. P., who is not a recognized member of the party, attended, but was refused admittance. Presumably Mr. Ginnell had written a letter to the secretary of the league informing him that he, with delegates representing eleven branches of the league in his constituency, would seek to be admitted to the directory, to ascertain what the mind of the league was on the issue, and to use to promote the objects of the league that are vital to us, especially the land for the people, why our representative is excluded from the Irish party, and whether we are to be allowed any say whatever in our Nationalist affairs. When Mr. Ginnell and his friends walked up to the door they were confronted by Denis Johnson, the assistant secretary and organizer of the league, who refused to admit them. After a protest, Mr. Ginnell and the delegates had to retire. A number of detectives were in the neighborhood at the time. Afterwards, Mr. Ginnell, when asked what he thought of the matter, said, "We were kept out by the police, that is all."

At the meeting a number of resolutions were passed. These expressed unqualified confidence in the party under the leadership of Mr. DeMunn, and reiterated the demand for full self-government in all purely Irish affairs, re-affirming that "the demand cannot otherwise be satisfied than by the establishment in Ireland of an Irish parliament with a responsible executive controlled by the Irish people." Another resolution declared that "the veto power of the House of Lords is the greatest and practically the only obstacle in the way of Home Rule for Ireland," and heartily endorsing the policy of the Irish party in subordinating all other issues to that of the modification or abolition of that power.

Old Age Pensions

An interesting calculation has been made in county Mayo of the effect on

the local rates of the removal of the poor-law relief disqualification under the old age pensions act. A large number of boards of guardians all over the country have protested against the rates being made liable for a portion of the pensions which will be paid after January to those who are now either inmates of workhouses or in receipt of outdoor relief. The calculations made by the various boards and relieving officers in Mayo indicate, however, that under the new scheme the local rates will be relieved apparently to the extent of \$255 weekly. It is estimated that about 1,500 pauper claimants in the county will qualify for pensions in January. Of these, 1,200 are in receipt of outdoor relief, and 300 are in the workhouses. The average sum given weekly in outdoor relief is 3s. 8d., representing an outlay in the county of \$1,050 per week to people over 70 years of age.

These people, when they qualify for pensions in January, will receive \$150 weekly, and on the assumption that the local authorities have to contribute to the treasury the amount now paid to each recipient in outdoor relief, there will be a gain of \$180 weekly to the county. The average cost of maintenance in the workhouses is 1s. weekly, and if this amount has to be paid to the treasury for each pauper who qualifies for a pension, the county will be at a loss. The only actual relief to the rates will be in the matter of food, which does not exceed 2s. 6d. weekly, but the workhouse establishment charges must still be maintained in consequence of the number of young people who will continue to use them. The cost against the \$150 weekly which will be drawn in pensions under this head, the rates will contribute \$50, which represents a loss of \$182; but when the sum of \$150 in outdoor relief is added, the deficit, there will remain the sum of \$255 weekly, which will go to the benefit of the rates over the entire county.

O'Brien vs. Roche

The gaiety of those who regard both parties from the outside, has been increased by the "challenge" which Mr. O'Brien has issued to Mr. Roche, one of his colleagues in the representation of Cork. Mr. Roche the other day announced Mr. O'Brien's defiance. At the next general election, he declared, the men of Cork city would be "hunted" from the place and would "go down to his grave unwent, unhonored and unsung." When he read these words, Mr. O'Brien, according to an Irish newspaper, arose and "trailed his coat." "Why," he asked, "wait till the general election? Let Roche resign his seat, and I will resign mine, and the public will only have a few weeks to wait and see." Whereupon Mr. Roche confided to a Cork reporter that "this challenge challenge was most welcome to him. It had been apparent, said Roche, for some time back that O'Brien had lost the confidence of the nationalists of Cork."

FRENCH RAILROAD IN BAD CONDITION

Western Line, From Paris to
Cherbourg, Unsafe for
Travel—Epidemic of Crime
in Gay Capital

(By A. W. Lamoureux)

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Statements published on the Matin, on the authority of several engine-drivers and conductors in the service of the western state railway, to the effect that the permanent way between Paris and Cherbourg is defective and dangerous at various points, have created a sensation which the reply of the State Railway Department has not been able to allay. There is no reason for concealing the fact that the general public seems to feel genuine anxiety as to the risks which appear to be involved in travelling over the Cherbourg-Paris line in an express train. The reporter of the railway estimates in the Chamber of Deputies, M. René Besnard, has been interviewed, and confirms the reports regarding the condition of things on the state railway. M. Besnard has learned at headquarters that all the points on the line which were mentioned as dangerous are actually dangerous, although repairs are now being made at some of these places. M. Besnard believes that the recent railway disaster at Brest was caused not only by excessive speed and by the rottenness of the sleepers, but by the relatively light weight of the rolling stock. The condition in which the line has been found, he says, it was handed over to the state by according to M. Besnard, "something incredible." The only real remedy would apparently be to decide heroically to suppress all traffic on the western line for a period of at least two years. It might thus be possible to bring the line up to date. M. Besnard further asserts that the personnel of the Western Railway Company, who have been transferred to the service of the state, have systematically endeavored to thwart the efforts of the new administration to improve the line, in order to continue the public that the state is incompetent to manage a railway, and to prepare the way for reinstatement of the company.

M. Besnard mentions facts so astounding that, if they were not given on his authority, no one would credit them. He affirms that superior circuits and orders are interdicted with-held and not communicated to the employees. The state has done all in its power, considering the circumstances, to bring order out of the present chaos, but it has met with constant obstruction among the railway servants, and has been confronted with the task of undertaking an immense number of improvements, which can be accomplished only in a long period of time. One can hope which M. Besnard holds out to the public that something may be speedily done to diminish the risk of accidents. It will be some time, he says, before the general organization of the line can be placed on a satisfactory basis. Passengers by the

trans-Atlantic liners, who join their vessels at Cherbourg, are beginning to protest against the dangers to which they are exposed during the railway journey from Paris.

Baiting Non-Strikers

War on non-strikers is now the only serious occupation of workmen on strike in Paris. They seem to be determined to make life miserable to all dissenters, if not to kill them outright. The latest phase of the fierce struggle that is going on was shown when some two hundred strikers from Paris marched in a body to one of the suburbs and attacked twenty-two men in a sand-pit. The workmen had not joined in any strike, and had no reason to do so, as they were perfectly satisfied with the conditions under which they were employed. This did not suit a band of strikers in Paris, who, apparently, had nothing to do, and have had no wish to do anything either for the last eighteen months. Their presence in the city has been a downright plague. They spend the greater part of the day going round to the various works of the new underground railway tunnels in construction and trying to induce the men to stop work. At night they spend their time in the various drink-shops, when they can get their comrades to pay for them.

The gang seem to be thoroughly organized, and for once, they thought they would take an airing in the country. Hearing that a score or so of men were working in sand-pits at Choisy-le-Roi, they proceeded thither, invaded the pits, pelted the workmen with bricks and stones and punched and kicked them, after which they set to work to demolish some of the machinery. They then set out for another suburban place, but were met on the road by a dozen policemen. A skirmish ensued, during which the workmen had a rather hard time, but as reinforcements were coming, the strikers fled in all directions, and only four of them could be captured. Later on some of them banded together again and invaded a building-yard where men were working on union wages, and the disturbers wanted them at all costs to stop work, and nothing but the arrival of a strong police force put an end to the proceedings.

A Protest

In an article entitled "Lachet's Historique," in the Figaro, a few days ago, M. Emile Ollivier, former prime minister and historian of France in 1870, bitterly condemned the marked manner in which, during the recent celebrations in honor of the jubilee of the union of Savoy with France, all reference to the Emperor Napoleon III. was omitted. Not only was there no reference in the official speeches to the "heritor of the captive province," but that even the Savoyards themselves seemed to have forgotten that they were the beneficiaries of the annexation. M. Ollivier explained this silence by declaring that in France today there is "cowardice below, cowardice in deed and word and thought," and that cowardice, its history, falsification of fact, and the abolition of national traditions. The beginning of the nation's history is dated from the day on which a revolution was set on foot against the last of the Bourbons, the day on which the sovereign who had failed to grasp the idea of the nation's standard of France. According to this conception of history, Saint Louis, Louis XIV., and Napoleon never existed. Officers are being made to office the great figures of history as well as to put the stars in the firmament. All glory which is not demagogic in its origin is an object of suspicion. Ascribing ill will to greatness, these people are seeking to abolish it.

In acknowledgement of this protest, M. Ollivier has received from the Empress Eugenie the following telegram: "I have read with emotion your courageous article, and thank you with all my heart. I shall continue to hope for a future of truth and justice."

Epidemic of Crime

The question as to the most effective means to be adopted for the purpose of exercising the minds of the law-abiding section of the community. The hoodlums of the other hoodlums and the fortifications no longer make any pretence of defending their inhabitants on the ground that they have received provocation or have killed some one in a moment of madness. They now attack for the wanton pleasure of assaulting and slaying for the cruel gratification of counting another victim. Men, children display murderous propensities, and battles in which kids and girls take part, playing the long knife or bludgeoning with the revolver, are becoming more and more frequent. Now is the dangerous state of things in Paris, and the city is being visited by the plague of crime. It is a plague of blood is spreading to the working-class as has been seen by the death of an unfortunate overlier at Havre, who is said to have been condemned because he declined to join in the strike. Brute force is, in fact, largely in the ascendant, and it is widely admitted that unless a firm stand is made, the situation will go on increasing until no man's life will be safe.

Senator Germain, who is one of the Socialist representatives of the Department of the Seine in the Upper House, published a notable protest against all the indulgence shown to criminals, and says that there is only one thing which is not being included in the general rise of prices, and that is the price of human life. "This he attributes to the abuse of sentimentality in dealing with crime, and he declares that if democracy is to be kept from receding to a law, business must be displayed. There is, by the way, no doubt that as regards Paris, the police force is far too small to cope with this dangerous situation, but even when it happens to be successful, the average prisoner has many a road to escape before him, owing to the almost phenomenal intelligence of which magistrates and juries are inclined.

A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is to be opened at Campbell, land on the 15th instant, under the management of Mr. W. T. White, until recently manager of Skagway.

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We have horses of all classes for sale and are ready at all times to exhibit such to intending purchasers. It will pay you to see us before purchasing.

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Do you know that our Glass Front Carriages are at your disposal at the following charges—Four Persons, single hour, \$2.00; Four Persons, an hour and a half, or over, at per hour, \$1.50. In four hours a party of four can see the principal points of interest in the City of Victoria for the moderate charge of \$6.00.

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If you wish, we can furnish a Victoria, at per hour, \$2.00; single hour, \$2.50. These vehicles accommodate three persons and are most suitable for ladies doing afternoon calling.

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Furniture moving is an important undertaking. We have men who do nothing else. Our charges are—By the hour, \$1.50. With an extra man to help the charge will be increased to \$2.00 per hour.

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In this department prompt delivery is the important factor. If you are catching a steamer or train you like to know that your luggage or packages will be at the wharf or station in good time to depart with you. What is more annoying than searching for your belongings a minute before your steamer sails or your train pulls out? This is offset by our claim checks. Our drivers check your baggage at your residence. You present the claim, check to the baggage-master—show your ticket—he then gives you the railway or steamer check, and that is all. You then go on your way rejoicing. If we cannot attend to your order we will tell you and thus avoid suspense.

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We have twenty-seven Express and Delivery Wagons. For the use of one of these we make a charge of—Per Hour, \$1.00.

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- \$150.00 to the person sending in the largest list of subscriptions.
- \$50.00 to the second largest list.
- \$25.00 to the third largest list.
- \$10.00 each to the next fifteen largest lists.
- \$5.00 each to the next twenty-five largest lists.

This offer is good only during the month of October. After October 31st, the regular price will be resumed. THE CANADIAN CENTURY is sold by all newsdealers and boys, 5c. a copy. Send in your subscriptions each day, one dollar with each one. We will keep a careful tally.

THE CANADIAN CENTURY - MONTREAL

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We would strongly advise anyone planning house decorations, to turn their attention to Hall's Sanitary Water Paint. For obtaining excellent results, it is the most suitable of all for the interior and exterior of wooden houses. It is perfectly washable three weeks after being applied. It is made in rich, deep colors, as well as tints, and affords unlimited scope for artistic taste and individuality.

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The most charming effects may be obtained. For instance: The Drawing Room: Ideal shades would be the lovely lavender greys, sunshiny reflecting yellows and creams, or the delicate greens.

The Dining Room: Secure as cheerful surroundings as possible in rich, deep colorings. We have many splendid suggestions.

The Library: Choose a restful neutral color, say, dull olive green or brownish grey. The ceiling, if in cream or faint grey will soften the light without darkening the room.

The Bedroom should be decorated in light and bright style, your favorite color easily chosen.

The Nursery: A greyish green is an exceptionally good shade for the children's eyes. Varnish the lower three feet to darken and soften the light on the level of the eyes.

The Kitchen: Use one of the many light tints for the walls darker shade of same color as dado. Varnish will give the desired darker shade and great resistance round sinks, etc., where wear and tear is heaviest.

Hall's Distemper is made in two qualities. The outside quality is weather resisting and can be used on woodwork, iron work, brick work, stone work, etc. Come in and ask us for booklet giving useful hints on decorating. Mailed free on request.

MELROSE CO., LTD.

618 FORT STREET

Telephone 406

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid Up.....\$ 5,000,000.00
Reserve.....\$ 5,700,000.00
Total Assets.....\$70,000,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted

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MANAGER VICTORIA BRANCH

New Premises Are Being Erected in Government Street
For This Bank

VICTORIA WEST BRANCH

Corner Catherine Street and Esquimalt Road

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY

A. C. FUTHER, Manager.

AT CITY CHURCHES

(Notice for this column must be received not later than 10 p. m. the preceding Friday.)

ANGLICAN

St. Paul's—Esquimalt.

Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen.
Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; matins, 10:30 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m. Preacher, the rector. Harvest Festival. Music will be repeated at both services.

St. Mary's, Metcalen.

Service at 2:30 p. m. by Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

Christ Church Cathedral.

Matins, 11 a. m.; organ, Andante. Smart; to deum, Lawes; benedictus, Goss; litany, hymns; organ, Postlude. Guilmant. Evensong, 7 p. m.; organ, Allegretto. Tunes, psalm; hymns; psalm as set; magnificent, Clara in D; nunc dimittis, Clara in D; hymns; rec. hymn; organ, Marcella, Lemmens.

St. James.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet; holy communion at 8 a. m.; matins, litany and sermon at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30; evensong, voluntary; vespers, music and psalm; Cathedral psalm; to deum, second alternative; benedictus; Troubadour; hymns, 375, 197, 356; organ, voluntary. Evensong—Organ Voluntary; psalm, Cathedral psalm; magnificent; hymns, 209, 342, 28; vesper hymn, Burnett; organ, Voluntary.

St. Barnabas.

Corner Cook street and Caledonia avenue. Rector, The Rev. E. G. Miller. All seats free and unappropriated. Services: Harvest Festival. Holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; choral matins with sermon at 11 a. m. Preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. Harvest hymns from Canadian Book of Common Prayer; anthem, "Make a Joyful Noise." Simpler. Evensong, 7 p. m. Pro. hymn; proper; psalm; magnificent; Simps. psalm; dimittis. Simps. anthem, "Make a Joyful Noise." Simps. psalm; magnificent; procession. Preacher, The Rector.

St. John's.

Order of services: Matins—Organ. Prelude; vespers, Savage; psalm for 9th morning, Cathedral psalm; to deum, Lawes; benedictus, Garrett; hymn, 277. Litany, as set, hymn, 245, 255; organ, Postlude. Evensong—Organ, Prelude; pro. hymn, 285; psalm for 9th evening, Cathedral psalm; cantate, Woodward; deus miseratur, Haverhill; anthem, "O Give Thanks Unto the Lord." hymns, 256, 315; Simps. psalm; hymn, Burnett; organ, Postlude. The Rev. J. Johns will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. S. Ard in the evening, subject, "The Hindus and How to Help Them."

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Paul's

Corner Henry and Mary streets, Victoria West. Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Rev. J. Knox Wright, B.D., provincial secretary of the Bible society, will take the evening service. Sabbath school and adult Bible class at 2:30 and 7 p. m. The Y. P. C. E. A. society meet every Monday at 8 p. m. All are heartily made welcome.

St. Columba

Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Pastor, the Rev. R. A. MacConnell. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered at the evening service. Sunday school and adult Bible class at 2:45 p. m. The Y. P. C. E. A. society meet every Monday at 8 p. m. All are heartily made welcome.

St. Andrew's.

Corner Douglas and Broughton streets. Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Leslie Clay, B. A., will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Strangers heartily welcome. The musical selections are as follows: Morning—Organ, "Melody in A Flat." West; psalm 5; anthem, "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land." Stanner, bass solo, D. Angus; hymns, 135, 115, 162; "Rock My the Lord," Lyones, Mrs. Jesse Longfield; organ, "March Alla Breve." Mason. Evening—Organ, "Meditation Prelude." Bach-Gounod; psalm 86; anthem, "Light at Eventide." Nichol, hymns, 108, 251; solo, "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep." Blundell, Mrs. Cornue, organ, "Offertoire in C Minor." Battelle.

First.

Corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets. Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Adult Bible class immediately after the forenoon service. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; midweek prayer meeting Thursday evening. The young people's club on Monday evening. Dr. Campbell will give an address on Sunday evening on "Protestantism and Lesson from the Eucharistic Congress Held in Montreal."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord

Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard Sts., behind the Empress Hotel. Services—11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone will preach at both services. Special parade of the Boy Scouts, Troop D, to the morning service. Organ, Father's hymn—XII. Mercer; cantate, VI. Mercer; hymns 285, 133, 375. A. anti M. 840; organ, march, J. E. Thorne.

Evening service—Organ, prelude, W. G. Ward; hymn, psalm as set, Galt; psalm, magnificent, H. Mercer; nunc dimittis, Xii. Mercer; hymn 275, 109, 7, 276, 28; doxology, XVI; organ, "Benedictus." Haydn.

BAPTIST

First.

New temporary premises, N. E. corner Yates and Quadra streets. Rev. J. B. Wainwright, B. A., pastor.

Inauguration services will be conducted on "The Hearing Ear and the Seeing Eye." Evening, "Abraham's Intercessory Prayer." Thursday evening service at 8 p. m. Bible study on Revelation.

Morning service—Organ, prelude, E. H. Smith; vespers and psalm, as set, today in the new building. Rev. Dr. H. M. Perry, of Vancouver, will be the preacher for the day. Special music will be rendered by the choir under the direction of H. J. Pollard. Miss Parfitt will sing at the morning service and Mrs. D. E. Campbell in the evening. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a union meeting of all the Sunday school interests of the church will be addressed by Dr. Parry and Pastor Wainwright. There will be exercises by various departments and installation of officers of the men's Harbours class. On Monday evening Dr. Parry will lecture, taking as his subject, "Three-fourths and Four-fourths of a Man." On Thursday evening the regular quarterly business meeting of the church will be held.

Emmanuel.
Corner of Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue, Spring Ridge car terminus. Preacher, Rev. William Stevenson in the morning at 11; "Meeting God in Strange Places," evening, 7:30. "The Man Who Preaches." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30; Boreas class by the pastor, 3:30 p. m. "Is There Design in Nature?" Monday, B. Y. P. U., 8 p. m. Thursday, missionary meeting 8 p. m. The music follows. Leader, Mr. Farfitt; Organist, Miss E. Wood.

Morning—"Holy! Holy! Holy!" organ, prelude; hymn 403, "Come, My Soul, Thy Sift." Prepare—organ, "Meditation." Smith; hymn 339, "Jesus, Thou Joy of Loving Hearts"; hymn 502, "How Warm a Foundation"; organ, "March in F." Elliott.

Evening—Organ, moderate, Greenish; hymn 184, "Tell Me the Old, Old Story"; anthem, "The Radiant Morn'g." Wood; organ, "Benedictus Hymn; hymn 312, "Lead, Kindly Light"; hymn 335, "Hark! My Soul, It Is the Lord"; organ, march, Udden.

Tabernacle.
Corner of Fairfield road and Chester avenue. Rev. P. T. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Sunday services—Bible school, 10 a. m.; public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning sermon "The Progress of the Gospel." Evening, "Man vs. Pate." B. Y. P. U. Monday evening, a study in Galatians, leader, Mrs. Wm. McLean. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. Evening anthem, "The Light of the World," splandy.

METHODIST

Metropolitan

Corner of Pandora and Quadra streets. Pastor, Rev. T. E. Jolling, B. A., residence 915 Johnson street. Phone 765. Services—10 a. m. class meetings; 11 a. m. public worship, subject, "The Magic Mirror"; 2:30 p. m. Metropolitan Sunday school; 3:45 p. m. Spring Ridge Sunday school; 7:30 p. m. public worship, subject, "The Sting of the Adder." Conference of temperance and moral reform workers at the close of the evening service. Music as follows: Morning, anthem, "Blessing and Honor." Mozart. Evening, anthem, "Softly and Slowly." The Night is on, Morris. Thursday, 8 p. m. general prayer service. All cordially invited. Strangers and visitors specially welcome.

Victoria West.

Corner of Catherine and Wilson streets. Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Preachers for tomorrow: Morning, Rev. A. Henderson; evening, Mr. R. E. Hardwick. A hearty welcome for all.

LUTHERAN

Grace (English)

1415 Broad St. A. O. P. Hall. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; services, 11

a. m. Math. xiii, 1-14, "Parable of the Marriage Feast"; 7:30 p. m. Math. xiii, 44-45, "Hearings in the Kingdom of Heaven." The Ladies Aid Society again requests a good attendance at their social and apron sale at the hall after-noon and evening October 13, and assures everyone of a hearty welcome. G. Wenning, pastor.

MISCELLANEOUS

Pemberton Chapel

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. Divine service under the auspices of the Ministerial association at 3 p. m. Preacher for the day, Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

Salvation Army.

Citadel, Broad street. 7 a. m. knee drill; 11 a. m. holiness meeting; 2 p. m. Sunday school; 3 p. m. praise meeting; 7:30 p. m. salvation meeting. The week-end meetings will be conducted by the officers in charge. Staff-Capt. Hayes and Captain Knudson. All are invited to attend.

Society of Friends

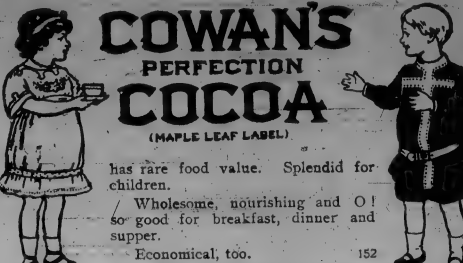
Broad street Hall, 1305 Broad street. Meeting for worship at 11 a. m.; adult school for men, 9:45 a. m.

Christian Science

Regular services are held in the Christian Science church, 935 Pandora street, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock, and testimonial meetings Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Subject for October 9, "Are Sin, Diseases and Death Real?" All are welcome.

Psychic Research Society

Meeting in Foresters' Hall Sunday at 8 p. m. Mrs. Jackson, speaker. Clairvoyant readings after lecture. All are welcome.



COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

has rare food value. Splendid for children.
Wholesome, nourishing and O!
so good for breakfast, dinner and supper.
Economical, too.

The COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

Modern Methods



and painstaking care in cleaning and pressing men's garments give our work the preference with the men of care in their dress.
Costs no more than less skillful work, but what a difference in result!
We'll call for and deliver your orders if you'll say the word.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS

844 Fort St. Phone 717

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Opening Announcement of our Reconstructed Premises since the Great Fire, with an entirely

New Stock of High Grade Furs

In the Most Fashionable Designs

SEALSKINS A SPECIALITY

B.C. Fur M'f'g Co.

W. LINDLEY

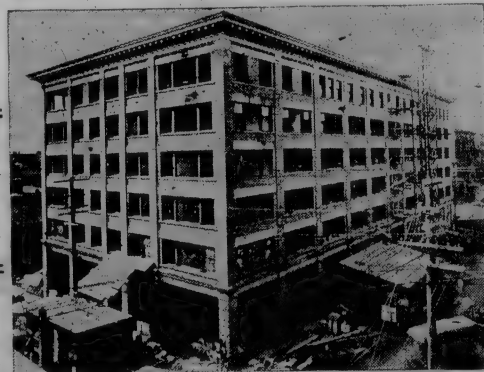
904 Government Street

Victoria, B.C.

Pemberton Building

A Few Offices
and Suites of
Offices

Still to Rent
in this
Building



Rental includes light, heat, hot and cold water, janitor service. Three elevators of the very latest design will be in operation. Forty vaults are already built, others can be added anywhere and slight alterations can be made before the building is finished, to suit tenants. The building is constructed of the best materials, is as fireproof as it is possible to make a building, and the finish of it will be nothing but the very best. The offices are airy, light, have immense window space, some of them have splendid views, and it would be impossible to find more healthy offices. They will be cleaned regularly by vacuum cleaners.

PEMBERTON & SON

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614 Fort Street

If paid in advance

The Daily Colonist

will be delivered by carrier at

**FIFTY CENTS
PER MONTH**

If paid after the tenth day of the month sixty cents

An early and efficient service is
guaranteed.

If the paper is not delivered tele-
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The news every morning at fifty
cents per month.

The Sunday magazine section is in-
teresting, and alone well worth
the monthly subscription.

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Yearly . . . \$6

Half-Yearly \$3

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One pound of "SALADA" Tea makes two hundred cups. Extravagance can't buy more, economy can't pay less.

For Fall Planting

A large and complete stock of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Roses, Berry-bearing Hollies, Fruit Trees, Rhododendrons, Climbers, etc.

Oakland Nursery
Company A. Ohlson, Prop.
Phone L 900. Victoria, B.C.

Victoria Theatre

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11th.

Alfred Robertson presents

"THE CITY"

The Posthumous work of the late Clyde Fitch.

Direct from a years run at the Lyric Theatre, New York.

Prof. Phelps of Yale University said: "The City is one of the most powerful dramas ever composed by an American."

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50. Seat sale opens Saturday, Oct. 8th. Mail orders will receive their usual attention.

Windsor Theatre

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12th.

Most H. Super announces

JO. E. HOWARD

Howard, comedian and singer. The man whose name has become a household word.

The Goddess of Liberty

Reverend musical comedy hit of the theatre, with complete cast. (Chicago times, review, production.)

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50. Seat sale opens Thursday, October 13th. Mail orders will receive their usual attention.

New Grand Theatre

WEEK, OCTOBER 10.

Dewitt Young and Sister—"The College Boy Linger."

"King of Kolls." In marvellous manipulation of real money. The Wonders of this "Bounding Table."

Direct from famous Bonaparte. The (3) Imperial, Davi, Willis and Gohl. An innovation in variety and song.

Chatterbox Kollins in Vancouver. Edward Cox and Genevieve Farley, with brand new songs and a lot of dances. Thousands of new moving pictures. Our Own Orchestra.

Assembly Roller Skating Rink

Port Street. Thoroughly Reheated and Equipped Throughout.

NOW OPEN

Under Entire New Management.

Regular Sessions—10 a. m. to 12 a. m. 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Wednesdays and Saturdays special extra sessions, 10:30 to 1:30.

Up-to-date refreshment rooms in connection.

Attendance—Select.

L. C. POWELL, Prop.

ROMANO THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday

4--FEATURE REELS--4

ROMANO ORCHESTRA

MAJESTIC THEATRE

YATES SPECT

Do not miss the new bill this week

"From Tyranny to Liberty," a story dealing with the history of the Republic.

sin. "Luis Strozzi," dramatic in the extreme. "The Ditch and the Lady."

"The Ranch Girl's Legacy," a breezy western comedy. Other Features, picture song by Miss McQueen.

Crystal Theatre

Where Everybody Should Go.

Be Sure to Call and See Special Programme.

Legend of the Holy Chapel.

1000 feet feature, week tragedy.

Taming a Woman Later.

1000 feet of fine comedy.

The Music Teacher.

1000 ft. subject of great force and fine comedy.

Other pictures of the stirring nature.

Beautifully illustrated song by Geo. McCallan.

Admission, 10c. Children's Matinee 5c.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources—Here and Elsewhere

Allied Printing Trades Council.

Barbers... 2nd and 4th Monday

Blacksmiths... 1st and 3rd Tuesday

Bottle-makers... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Bookbinders... 1st and 3rd Thursday

Bricklayers... 2nd and 4th Thursday

Butchers... 1st and 3rd Sunday

Carpenters and Joiners... 2nd and 4th Sunday

Cheamakers... 1st Friday

Cooks and Waiters... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Electrical Workers... 1st and 3rd Friday

Farmers... 2nd and 4th Monday

Labourers... 1st and 3rd Tuesday

Laundry Workers... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Leather Workers on Horse Docks... 1st Monday at 2 p. m.

Longshoremen... Every Monday

Letter Carriers... 1st and 3rd Thursday

Machinists... 2nd Wednesday

Marine Engineers... 1st and 3rd Monday

Moulders... 2nd Wednesday

Musicians... 1st and 3rd Monday

Printing Trades Council... Last Sunday

Printing Pressmen... 2nd and 4th Sunday

Shoemakers... 1st and 3rd Thursday

Sheet Metal Workers... 1st and 3rd Tuesday

Steam Fitters... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Stonecutters... 1st and 3rd Thursday

Street Railway Employees... 2nd Tuesday

Stenographers... 1st Monday at 2 p. m.

Tailors... 2nd and 4th Friday

Telephone... 1st and 3rd Sunday

Typographical... 2nd Wednesday

T. & L. Council... 1st and 3rd Wednesday

Wagon Stage Employees... 2nd Sunday

Waiters... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of the Labor Union... 1st and 3rd Tuesday

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and it is claimed that the entire Chicago labor movement may be dragged into the question.

The machinists of the northwest are standing firmly in their desire to gain the eight-hour day. Without much noise, perhaps without that support that should be their portion, they are determined to place themselves on an equality with their San Francisco brethren. In doing this, they should be encouraged by their employers, for sooner or later the shorter workday will be a vital issue in every part of the land.

Organizing an eight-hour league which has the backing of every organization of labor in the city, a campaign of buttons, bearing the inscription "Eight Hours for Syracuse," and literature bearing upon the subject is being pushed with vigor in that city by the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers' Union, Boot and Shoe Workers, Horseshoers, Machinists, Pressmen, Retail Clerks, Pattern Makers, Moulders, Beer Drivers, Malsters and four Garment Workers' unions.

The question of whether a permanent injunction will be granted by the superior court in the proceedings instituted last month by several engraving concerns of Boston against Photo-Engravers' union, No. 3, will be decided by a master. Elizabeth E. Anderson has been appointed master by the court, and will receive the sum of \$50-a-day for his services. It is expected that it will be a month before he is ready to report.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Women's Trade Union league was held one evening last week, when plans were put on foot to organize the 3,000 laundry workers in Chicago. Those who attended have pledged themselves to speak to their shopmates and create sentiment to form a union in their line of labor. The laundry workers at the United States have been getting together into unions through the efforts of Fred H. Graham, president of the national organization. After the new organization has been placed in running order, efforts will be made to arouse public sentiment against the Chinese and Japanese laundries in that city, which are taking the work at such low prices that other laundries cannot compete and pay wages that allow for a half-way decent living.

Giving judgment for Grand Jurors, Pacific laundries, Maritime, at Edmonton last week, declared the treatment of its employees that had come under its notice had been disgraceful. "I myself have known men to have to leave town when they had another situation ready for them at some other place. During this time they had to pay their board and wait round for their money, besides the loss of that time. We think this is not a very much to be envied company, like the G.T.P., it is a very large item to a poor working man who has to work from day to day in order to live." Addressing the G.T.P. counsel, J. H. Henson, the magistrate advised him to bring the state of affairs before the management and endeavor to keep such a name as the G.T.P. out of common police court trials. It appears that the G.T.P. has no pay office here and authority that be secured from Winnipeg before pay checks can be honored. Since last spring one hundred of these cases have been settled in police court.

The Australian parliament has passed a Bill, introduced by Mr. Wade, the prime minister, establishing a superannuation fund for railway and tramway employees, says a Reuter telegram from Sydney, New South Wales. The maximum contribution, which is compulsory, is 10 per cent of the wages or salaries of the beneficiaries. The pension is at the rate of one-sixtieth of the average salary for each completed year of service, and is payable at the age of sixty, after ten years' service. In the event of death or voluntary retirement before the pension is due, the contributions are refunded. A special allowance will be made to officers nearing 60 without ten years' service. The government will subsidize the fund annually to the extent of £15,000. Parliament has also passed a Bill, introduced by Mr. Wade, empowering the Industrial Court to fix the minimum wage and rates for overtime of clerical workers.

While the annual convention of the Dominion Teachers' Congress, held at Fort William during last month has not been characterized by anything of a sensational nature in the course of the debates, a large amount of useful work has been done in urging on and bringing prominently before the public and the various legislative bodies of the Dominion questions which are of vital importance to the well-being of labor. Many of the resolutions passed are of a new nature. Some of them may have grown almost familiar by the frequency with which they have regularly year after year been formally "moved" and "adopted" by the Congress. Delegates at times show signs of impatience, and are inclined to think that the resolutions are of a nature that are of little practical value, and that the fall of the president's gavel, with the curt announcement that "the motion is carried," is in most cases the end of the matter. It is only by the "persistent" passing and reaffirming the ideas and wants of the Congress over and over again, that such ideas gradually crystallize and take form in the mind of the general public, and so on to the legislature and the law of the land. In this way much of the real work of the congress is accomplished. The number of delegates in attendance, and the secretary-treasurer's annual statement of the financial standing of the Congress, afford satisfactory evidence of its continued growth and importance, as representing the views of organized labor in this country.

Affairs are reaching a crisis in the Chicago Inter-ocean press. The Allied Printing Trades' Council has notified the Publishers' association that the paper has violated its contract with the Allied. Negotiations are now on.

England has ninety-three government labor exchanges (free employment bureaus).

Australia claims the oldest trade unionist official in the world. He is in his 95th year.

The Krupp's maintain two kinds of industrial schools one for the daughters of their workmen, who are trained in domestic science, and another for the sons of their employees, who are given a training in the mechanical arts.

As a result of municipal ownership of street railways in English cities the wages of employees have been increased 50 per cent, hours of labor reduced 45 per cent and the service bettered and fares lowered.

Toledo, Ohio, policemen wear caps and uniforms bearing the union label.

Within the past few days the pensioners of the C.P.R. have held meetings in Toronto and as a result of these a request will be forwarded to Vice-President McMillan to increase their pension by ten per cent.

Two large labor bodies have recently decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor—the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and the Western Federation of Miners. Of the 200 local unions of the latter body, only five voted against the proposition.

CALABASH

The Cigarette of Quality

15c.

Per box of Ten.

(Cork Tips.)



United Kingdom
Close Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 11 p. m.; parcel post Friday, 5 p. m.
Due Monday and Tuesday 1 p. m.; Wednesday 7 p. m.

China and Japan
Close Oct. 3, 7, 8, 19, 24, 28.
Due Oct. 1, 4, 6, 14, 17, 20, 24, 27, 28.

Australia and New Zealand
Close Oct. 7, 13.
Due Oct. 12, 18.

Honolulu
Close Oct. 1, 7, 8, 18, 21, 22, 28.
Due Oct. 4, 17, 18, 21, 25.

Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, Etc.
Close on Saturday at 1.45 p. m.
Due, uncertain.

Stewart
Close Wednesday at 12 p. m.; due on Monday.

Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Port Essington, Etc.
Close Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday 1.45 p. m.
Due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Clayquot and Way Ports
Close, 1st, 7th, 15th, 20th of each month.
Due, 4th, 12th, 18th and 28th of each month.

Seattle and Eastern United States
Close, 4.30 p. m. daily; due 2 p. m. daily.

Quatsino, Kyuquot and Beyond Clayquot
Close 7th and 20th of each month.
Due 10th and 28th of each month.

Comox, Cumberland, Etc.
Close Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 8.30 a. m.
Due Tuesday 12.10 and Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 7 p. m.

Sidney, and V. & S. Points
Close daily except Sunday, 7 a. m.
Due daily except Sunday 7 p. m.

MANCHURIAN BANDITS
Marauding Gangs Boldly Attack Japanese Patrols—Authorities Are Helpless

PEKIN, Oct. 7.—Recent depredations of bandits in Manchuria have stirred the Chinese imperial government and orders have been issued to the viceroy of Manchuria to appoint a high military commander for the purpose of subjugating the Hungghu bandits and effecting reforms in the military administration of the three provinces.

The viceroy, however, is reported to have requested that the project be held in abeyance for the present, on account of the general financial embarrassment which prevails. Meantime, the activities of the bandits continue. According to a recent telegram from Chungking, a Japanese patrol was ambushed by a party of twenty bandits at night. One soldier was killed and another left for dead. Three days later a force of 200 bandits made their appearance in the same district, but encountered a stronger force of troops were driven off after inflicting a loss of one killed and four seriously wounded. Two weeks ago a body of 100 desperadoes appeared at a place near Kinkoshi station and a small battle took place between them and the garrison. Six bandits and two of the Japanese soldiers were wounded.

At the Brunswick
G. G. Taylor, Saturna Island; Mrs. E. J. Wright, Tod Inlet; E. Clark, Shet; W. S. Hanks, James Black, Sidney.

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Under Canadian Control

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No dry wells in this territory. At present rate of progress, we may bring in a gusher within a week. One well means splendid dividends and we can easily drill 50 wells on our property.

LATEST TELEGRAM:

Received October 8, 1910.

OIL REACHED TODAY. It is necessary to clean well and get everything ready to handle a gusher before going on drilling into the Oil Sand. Will continue drilling well in nine or ten days. Everything in fine shape.

(Signed) W. F. P. FOGG.

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- Skinner Satin for Coat Lining—Two Seasons Wear
- 27in. wide. Brown, reseda, grey, navy, garnet, myrtle, fawn, cream, white and black **\$1.50**
- Chiffon Taffeta. This is a nice soft finish, will not cut. Comes in good range of shades, peacock blue, electric, brown, navy, tan, rose, pale blue, pink, cardinal, mauve, purple, king's blue cream, white and black. Very Special Value **75c**
- Plain Ninon Cloth. This popular silk is gaining great favor. Comes in all colors. 42in. Yard **\$1.50**
- 44in. Batavia Satin wear guaranteed. This particular satin has a wool back, with rich finished satin. Brown, sky, Nile, pink, cream, rose, white and black. Per yard **\$2.50**
- Parisian Novelties, in Sequin, Beaded and Crochet Silks.
- Robes, for evening wear, \$12.75 to **\$18.50**
- They are absolutely exclusive design—No two alike.
- 44in. Shot Gauze Chiffon, for evening gowns, in good combination of shade. Per yard **\$2.00**
- 44in. Silk Crepe De Chine. This favorite silk we have in cream, sky, pink, mauve, Nile, electric, white, orange, maize, champagne, rose and black **\$1.50**

House Furnishing Department

The returns in the House Furnishing Department are very satisfactory. We have the most complete house furnishing establishment in the city. We are able to supply every want in carpets, all floor coverings, fine upholstery work done, kitchen utensils, stoves and ranges, wall paper, and everything, in fact pertaining to the furnishing of a home. We have lately put into stock many new pieces of artistic furniture, tables, chairs, and some novelties in buffets, full stock of dining tables and chairs at Spencer Prices.

Special, Monday

Swiss Applique Curtains in ivory and cream, a large and varied assortment in choice designs, suitable for drawing-room and bedroom, single and double border, 3 and 3½ yards long. These curtains are the best value obtainable at such a low price. Per pair **\$2.75**

Having just opened up a new shipment of Arts and Crafts Drapery Materials, we are placing them on sale special for Monday. These comprise the newest productions in designs and colorings for Fall and Winter seasons, are the best fabrics that can be used for window curtains and draperies. Special Monday, per yard **35c**

Morris Chairs, built of solid oak, finished golden and Early English Mission style. Spindle sides with adjustable rod. Spring seat and back upholstered in hard wearing black leatherette. Extremely comfortable. These are a wonderful bargain. Special Monday **\$3.90**

See Broad Street Windows.

Special, Monday

Den Couch, in Early English, finished solid oak, fitted with loose spring edged cushions, upholstered in red or green imitation Spanish leather. Magazine rack at the head. This is one of the most sanitary as well as a most artistic couch, and we thoroughly recommend it. Special Monday **\$14.75**

Special, Monday

On Monday we intend to clear four odd lines of Ladies' Handkerchiefs. These are PURE IRISH LINEN, with hand embroidered initials. Also a fine quality of Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, 14 and 1½ inch hem. Regular price up to 25c. Monday, all to clear **10c**

Monday Special for the School

Children

Odd Lines of Handkerchiefs, in various sizes up to 16 x 16, all white, fancy woven borders or plain hems, 1½ inch. Regular prices up to a dozen. Monday, all to clear for, per dozen **35c**

New Silk Corded Ribbon Belting, two-inch in width. Colors, navy, helio, brown, pale and dark sky blue, mixture of navy and white, also in black or white. Per yard **25c**

Coughs and Colds

Preventions and Cures for Young and Old at Popular Prices

- Scott's Emulsion, 90c and **45c**
- Perfect Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 75c and **35c**
- Angiers Petroleum Emulsion, \$1.35 and **70c**
- Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, 12oz. 45c, 8oz. 30c, 6oz. 25c
- Maltine—pure **90c**
- Maltine with Cod Liver Oil **90c**
- Maltine with Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites **90c**
- Maltine with Pepsin and Pancreatin **\$1.15**
- Orange Quinine Wine, per quart bottle **45c**
- Quinine and Iron Tonic, 6oz. bottle **25c**
- Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites **\$1.25**
- Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 500 and **20c**
- Balsam of Linseed and Aniseed **20c**
- Syrup of White Pine **20c**
- Syrup of White Pine and Tar **20c**
- Dr. Howard's Cough Cure **20c**

Special, Monday

A select range of Brilliant Hat Pins **75c**

Plain brilliant, brilliant and fancy stones, brilliant and amethyst, in all new shapes and designs.

Also a large selection of Fancy Brilliant Hat Pins as above, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and up.

Our Jet Hat Pins cannot be excelled at, each **15c**

Our Pretty Collar Support is a remarkable line at the price. 25c value, per set **15c**

Belts

Plain Patent Leather Belts, best patent colt skin, new shape, oxydized buckle **35c**

A large assortment of the New Hand Bags just received, prices ranging \$1.75 to **\$1.75**

This includes all plain leathers and plain mountings or fancy leathers, plain or fancy mountings.

Special Prices on Girls' Boots,

Monday, at \$1.50

A large purchase of Girls' Boots enables us to mark them down to much below their real value—providing you with a timely opportunity to supply your requirements just at the opening of the wet season, when shoe needs are most pressing.

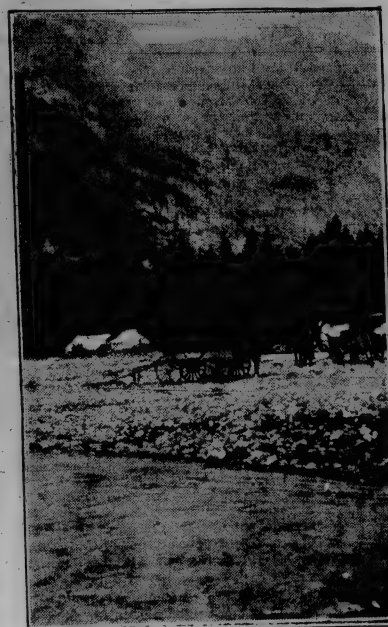
The wear is guaranteed even at this low price.

Girls' Boots in druggola kid, patent tip, strong soles, Blucher cut. Monday **\$1.50**

Girls' Boots in box calf, thick soles, Blucher cut. Monday **\$1.50**

AT THE RAINBOW'S END

BY J. GORDON SMITH...



THE STAGES ARRIVE AT BITTER CREEK

(Written at Stewart, B. C.)

Here you can see the prospector of the rough—full of optimism and of more whiskey than is good for him. At night he stands three-deep before the bar, and while toiling bartenders "set 'em up" he tells of certain pots of gold he knows of at certain rainbow ends; and in the morning he straps his pack on his back, mounts the stage and is whirled away to the little frontier camp at Bitter Creek, beyond which are the timber-dressed hills, the great glaciers and the crags and glacial creeks tumbling down the hillsides. With his pack fast on his shoulders, the prospector sets out to these creeks, for it is there that the best opportunity is found to locate "float"—those vagrant specimens of the mountains' treasures washed from the unknown places. The float is to the prospector what the lighthouse is to the mariner: it is his leading light. With float picked from the creek bed, he knows that somewhere higher up is mineral, and, with his eyes scouring the formation at either side, he clambers up, and up and up, until at length there are stains on the hillside, the tell-tale iron capping where the mineral has been oxidized out from its hiding places deep in the rock. Up he clambers to strip away the moss and lichen, to uncover the mineral, and if his "open cut" demonstrates what he hopes to find, the location posts are whittled and set to show that there is set the corner-post of the "Eagle claim," which extends 1,500 yards in a northerly direction, and so on, until the square is made, and then he must hike back to Stewart, where the mining recorder has his office, to locate his claim.

There are over 2,000 claims located in the Stewart mining district, both in the valley of the Bear and Big Salmon; and of these, 1,678 have been located since May of this year. Many have already been developed into rich mines; others will be. The richer ones demonstrated to date are the Portland Canal Mining Company's claims, those of the Stewart Mining & Development Company, and the Red Cliff mine, while in the spring D. D. Mann's Mountain Boy will be demonstrated. These are the principal mines being developed; a million dollars would not tempt the owners of any of these, and there are many lesser mines under development, all showing promise of riches. Meanwhile, as miners drive their tunnels and concentrators treat the ore on these proven properties, the prospectors explore the hills, seeking others. It is a common sight to see a tent perched on a ledge four thousand feet or more above the valley; that is the case of a couple of optimists who feel sure that "they will strike it." An airship would be a great help to these men, who must needs be part burrow, part mountain goat, to scour the mountainsides the way they do.

Not long ago some of these prospectors were clampering over the great glacier in the

mountains near Bitter Creek, when they found a decomposed ore which contained free gold in places. It was a great reef they found, a big metalliferous reef extending for many miles—twenty miles, they said in their enthusiasm. This ledge has since been demonstrated to contain considerable mineral, but runs low in values compared with the other lodes of the district. When the prospectors returned to Stewart and their tale was told, the local newspaper published an extra—a "mountain of gold" the big reef was called, and when the extras reached the coast cities, where there are telegraphs and correspondents, the world was told of the discovery of a mountain of gold, of a second Klondike. In England the greatest excitement was occasioned, and many Englishmen have since reached Stewart with expectations of picking up nuggets in the streets. For the most part, though, they have taken things as they found them, and joined the army of prospectors looking for other mines.

This is not the place for the poor man who expects to wash placer gold, for so far, there are no placers. Gold is necessary to get the gold from the hills. It is a rich camp, probably the richest in the West. It is in its infancy now, but will grow faster than any Mellins food infant. It was this spring that develop-

ment began in earnest, and already there are several large mining camps where big bunkhouses house many miners—at the Red Cliff they work three shifts each day. The present difficulty of the mine owners, like that of the railroad builders, is to secure labor; the supply of competent miners is small indeed in comparison with the needs of the mine managers.

In the bar at the Empress Hotel I met Reddy Ashcraft, prospector, and he told me many things. I had known of some of these, for in my wanderings, climbing over zigzags cut in the mountainsides, I had come to admire the prospector, the pioneer of the mining districts. "We blaze the way for these mines with their bunkhouses, and electric light, their compressors and concentrators—yes, and smelters, too—for there are some of these mines in this camp that will have their own smelters, believe me. There's no trails where we go, unless it's them the mountain goats make, and nature hides her treasures pretty well, I tell you. But if you look long enough you're bound to find them, especially in this district. It's sure rich. But what's the use? We locate claims, sell 'em, buy whiskey—go and look for more."

That afternoon I met Mat Keefe. He and his partners, Pat Daly and R. F. Sullivan, had come in a few days before from the valley of

the Big Salmon, where they located some claims of rich promise. They brought specimens of ore which assayed \$134 in gold and \$690 to the ton in all values, and Captain John Irving, of Victoria, who was visiting the camp, bonded the property at once for \$135,000, and sent a mining engineer, T. More Fletcher, to investigate the find. Meanwhile he made the first payment to Keefe, Daly and Sullivan, who hurried off as soon as they cashed the check to buy whiskey. They got drunk, good and gloriously drunk, to celebrate the bonding of their find, and then went off to Keefe's cabin to sleep. Keefe never awoke. A day or two afterward his fellow-prospectors gathered around the open grave in which they put him, and the day afterward went to the hills to look for more mines, more payments, more drinks.

One of the richer mines of the district, the Portland Canal property, was located by Griffin and McGrath, two prospectors who were grubstaked by Freeman Kink of Ketchikan. Their agreement with him had expired when they located the claims which are being developed by the Portland company, in 1905; but, like true prospectors, they considered he was entitled to a half-interest in their find, and gave it to him. They got \$25,000 as a first payment, and Griffin died when on his way to Port Simpson on the steamer. He never

emerged from the "drunk" he had started after the payment was made. McGrath is still prospecting. He is not rich, but is full of hope. He is in the Maple Bay district looking for another claim which will bring another nucleus of a fortune that he may throw it to the birds, as the majority of the prospectors do. The story of Keefe, of Griffin and McGrath is the story of many of the prospectors; the majority are far from rich. Some regard money as of use only because it buys whiskey.

The beginnings of the Stewart mining camp were odd. One Burgess, of Seattle, had put an advertisement in the newspapers of that city offering to lead all who paid \$25 to a placer claim in the Naas Valley, which lies beyond the divide from the Stewart district. Some 84 were buncoed, and they started north on an American steamer—it was said the owners were a party to the scheme—and were landed, with horses and provisions, on a scow, at a point where the boundary line reaches the waters of Portland Canal. The people of Stewart still call the place "Bunco Point." Burgess seems to have been a poor Moses, and the lot of the party was hard. The leader made an awful bluff one night. He produced some rope and told the buncoed ones there were lots of trees, and, he said: "You know what you can

(Continued on Page Six.)



ON THE TRAIL



BITTER CREEK'S FIRST GRILLE



A GORT'S EYE VIEW OF STEWART



ON THE
"REEF OF GOLD"



STEWART FROM THE HARBOR



THE RED CLIFF MINING COMPANY'S CAMP

A Criticism of the Canadian Banking System By JEAN-EDOUARD SEARS

The only way to make an article really interesting is to state the truth without garishness—which is very seldom done, for the opinion of the world is of so much importance that few of us can afford to publish our views in defiance of the prejudices which have become almost second nature. In our public schools, in our Boards of Trade, in our Legislative Chambers, Canadians have been led to understand that any criticism of the methods of banking in this country is unwarranted, and that there is no nation, be it ever so powerful, that can boast of a better monetary system than that of Canada. There are very few things in this world, however, that are altogether free from defects, and the method of carrying on banking in Canada is not one of them. Whether the disadvantages outweigh the advantages is a moot point.

As I stated in my last article, "The Powers and Business of Canadian Banks," banking in Canada is done upon the plan commonly called the branch bank system. This system, though it has many good points, is in some particulars one of the worst methods of banking extant. It was installed on the theory that having the ready money of the country in the hands of a few large banks with branches scattered over the Dominion, money could be rushed to any place where the deposits did not equal the demand for loans. But is this theory ever used in practice? Have they ever rushed money from Montreal or Toronto to Victoria, Vancouver, or any other Western community where it is badly needed? No! On the contrary, money is sent from the West to Toronto and Montreal, and most of that not loaned there is passed on to New York for speculative purposes. In fact, as it has many times been stated, the banks of Canada are not a reservoir from which streams of money are dispersed to all parts of the country for the use of the manufacturer, but are suction pipes draining the country of its money and making the few richer and richer.

The working of this system provides that all moneys deposited in a branch and not needed for the use of the till shall be shipped to the head office, and, as in the whole of Canada there are only twenty-nine different banking institutions with about two thousand three hundred and thirty branches, each one of which has to despatch the money not needed for immediate payments out of the till, to the head office, the method of banking constitutes a tremendous drain on the ready money of the outlying communities. The branch banks in British Columbia number one hundred and fifty one, none of them having their headquarters in the province, the Bank of Vancouver, which recently commenced business, being the only true British Columbia institution.

This shipping of the ready money of the country to the several head offices (most of them in Toronto and Montreal) places it under the control of a few Easterners, which accounts for the unreasonable amount of Canadian money loaned to foreign enterprises and speculations. During the great financial stringency of 1908, the Canadian Bank Statement for January, shows that \$38,000,000 was despatched to the aid of Wall Street, thereby working great hardship upon the people of Canada, who were in need of funds. It was during that period that the Canadian Government had to go to the aid of the farmers of the Middle West, lending them money which the banks in the ordinary course of their business should have done. In one of the largest cities in British Columbia it was impossible during that stringency to obtain loans from any of the banks, although in the branch of one bank alone certain people, after depositing in the savings department to the limit allowed by law, had for investment by the bank a further sum aggregating upwards of two-thirds of a million dollars. When corporations and men of integrity and of the highest financial standing applied for loans, they were met by the statement that the manager's power to make loans had been suspended by the head office until further notice. It appears to have been the same with all the banks. Later it was learned that British Columbia money (badly needed locally) was being used in the East.

This banking system which forwards most of the money of the branches to the head office is open to further criticism in that it retards the even development of a country. The only industrial and commercial projects which are in a favorable position to obtain the loans necessary for their institution and development are those situated in or near the headquarters of the banks. The consequence is that in Canada, with a population of six or seven million inhabitants, there are two great cities in or surrounding which is a commercial and industrial population of over one million people, who control the trade and carry on the principal manufactures of the country. This evil of the branch system is further emphasized in Australia, which has also a branch bank system, where, out of a population of a little over four millions of people, more than a million of these are congregated in or about the great cities of Melbourne and Sydney, which have appropriated to themselves a still greater control of the trade and manufactures of that country. In countries not wedded to the branch bank system, as England and the United States, we can find scores of cities of the first rank and innumerable cities numbering their citizens by tens of thousands, situated in all parts of the country, each fostering its appropriate manufacturing firms. This condition of affairs is brought about because each town has its couple of banks, with citizens as officers, all

with an interest in their town and anxious to see it flourish. A man applying for a loan is personally known to them, and they wish to help him as well as make money for themselves. Under the branch bank system as carried on in Canada, the branch manager is only nominally manager, and has no interest in the city wherein the branch is situated, for it generally happens that as soon as he has had time to become well acquainted, the head office transfers him to another city. The branch manager is further crippled by being unable to make a loan of any magnitude without a consultation with the head office in Toronto or Montreal, as is the case may be. This means at least a week's delay to Westerners, and there are hundreds of men in Canada who have lost good business opportunities because the head office could not see fit to make a loan on the recommendation of its branch manager, or

duly incorporated by act of parliament. The association draws up a schedule of certain charges to be made by the Canadian banks, thus making competition impossible. To show the close bond in which the Canadian banks are united, I will quote the words of Mr. X, formerly manager of a bank doing business in Dawson City during the Klondike boom:

"During the rush," said this gentleman, "the banks having branches in the Klondike did business at an enormous profit. When I had charge of the Dawson branch, orders came from headquarters to charge 32% discount for loans."

"I suppose you didn't do much business at that rate?" said a friend. "A borrower would only need to step across to the bank to get a loan at normal rates."

"They could do no better for him at the

er who has not been heard of, and in respect of whose account transactions have ceased to take place for a period of years, say, ten. Several of the banks have unclaimed deposits, some of which amount to over \$10,000, and have heard nothing of the depositor for ten or twenty years. A few cases have happened where large sums of money have been paid into a bank in one deposit, and the person who made the deposit has entirely disappeared. It is true that there is a clause in the act calling for a yearly return to the Dominion Government, showing all dividends which have remained unpaid for more than five years and all amounts or balances in respect of which no transactions have taken place, or upon which no interest has been paid during the five years prior to the date of such returns; but the act should go further and provide for the paying over to the Government of such moneys for the use of the country,

bankers, on the ground that it would be absolutely impossible for any inspector or auditor to make a reliable estimate of the assets of a bank; they arguing that an inspector could not ascertain the real value of the customers' paper discounted by a bank, or even trace or count the cash; that an inspection of accounts without a valuation of assets would be worthless, and that it would be impossible for a Government inspector or auditor properly to inspect a Canadian bank on account of its many branches and the multiplicity and variety of the commercial paper in its assets. Many persons, they say, would make deposits upon the faith of an official report which would be more or less illusory. It is better, in their opinion, to rely on the careful organization of the bank, the vigilance of the directors, and the inspection by trained men of its own staff traveling from branch to branch and reporting to the general manager. Why a Government inspector cannot do this they fail to explain.

Mr. McLeod, the general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, recently resigned his position in order to work in the public's interest and call attention to the necessity of a system of Government inspection of chartered banks. He has issued a pamphlet treating of banking abuses through lack of inspection, and setting out the procedure whereby he would remedy them. It is submitted, however, that his proposals do not go far enough. His scheme is that a board of fourteen auditors (four of whom shall form a quorum) shall be appointed by the Bankers' Association, and that the board so appointed shall make an annual inspection of each bank, and if, in such audit, the annual statement to the shareholders is found to be a fair and conservative representation of the bank's condition, the chairman of the Board of Auditors is to certify it, and no statement is to be issued without this certificate.

One of the particulars in which Mr. McLeod's scheme falls short is that it does not propose to give the inspectors power to obtain information under oath from the officials of the bank. In England, where, by a statute known as 25-26 Vict., c. 89, s. 69, a special system of inspection of limited banking companies is provided for, the provision giving the inspectors power to put the bank's officers upon oath has been found necessary in order to enable them to make their work of inspection thorough and effective.

Above has been set out the impressions of the Canadian banking system gained from the viewpoint of a fault-finder. Perhaps, after all, it is not the system which is at fault, but rather the method of carrying out the system. Perhaps the seeming faults are really blessings in disguise. Perhaps—But that I will leave for the reader to judge after perusing the next article, portraying the benefits which have accrued to Canada through the branch bank system.

A HINT TO ASPIRANTS.

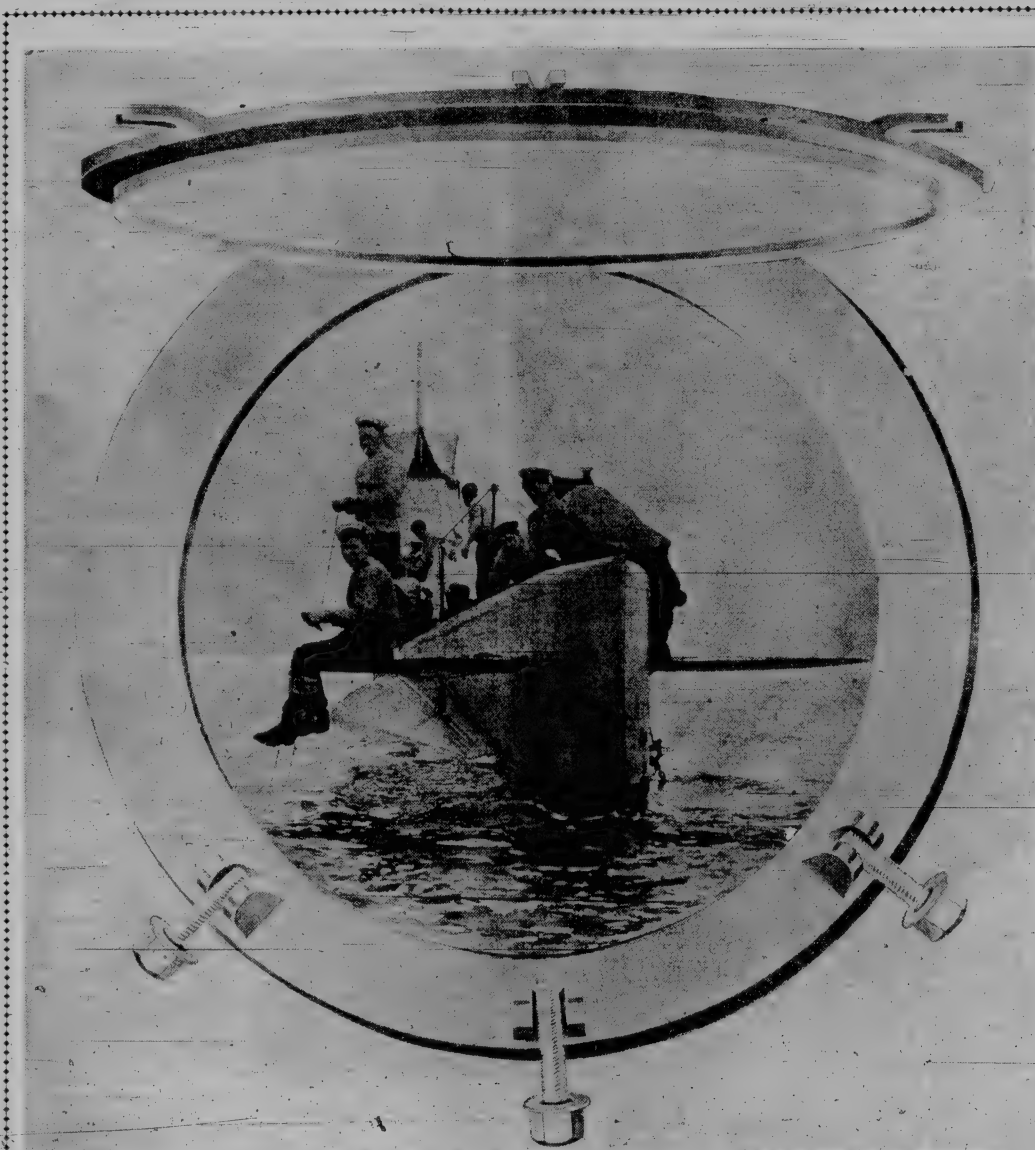
Twelve months ago aviators were congratulating themselves that such rapid progress was being made in the art of flying with, relatively, so few disasters. During the past few weeks of the present season, however, there has been a deplorable increase in the number of accidents, a large proportion of which has been fatal.

The cause is to be found, we believe, partly in the use of greater horse-power and higher speeds, which subject the aeroplanes to correspondingly large stresses. It goes, without saying that when the engine power is increased, there should be a careful recomputation of the strength of the whole machine. The increased thrust of the more powerful engine makes itself felt throughout every part of the framework, and results in higher strains upon every strut, tie-rod, and lever, and upon every square foot of the supporting and controlling surfaces.

That the growing confidence of the airman is leading him to subject his machine to more strenuous usage will be evident to any one who watches the feats of such an expert, say, as Hamilton; and it is questionable whether even he realizes what severe strains his machine is being put to by the short turns and suddenly-arrested glides that form the sensational features of his public exhibitions. The many fatal accidents certainly suggest that in some respects we have been advancing too fast; and this is particularly true with regard to those enthusiasts who are building new machines and taking them out for trial without the necessary careful examination and overhauling. The laws of nature are inexorable, and they forbid that any inexperienced person shall take two or three planes, an engine, and a propeller; throw them hastily together in imitation of some successful machine; wheel the thing out into the open, and launch it into the air with reasonable hope of anything but swift disaster. The beginner should remember that such a veteran as Capt. Baldwin spent many days of experiment in running his machine over the ground and becoming familiar with it before making an attempt at actual flight. If the amateur were content to make haste slowly, the list of fatalities and painful accidents would be very materially reduced.

Before building an aeroplane he should study an engineering text-book on the subject in order to learn the stresses to which such a machine is subjected.

FISHING FOR THE FINNY TRIBE FROM FINS



The Crew of a Submarine Angling from the Diving Wings

approved of a loan too late to materially improve the condition of the borrower.

A certain prominent bank manager to whom the above facts were stated, said that it is true that the only businesses having a good opportunity to borrow money from the banks of Canada are those established in or near the cities of the head offices. The people of Vancouver lately recognized this, and as a result the Bank of Vancouver has been incorporated, although Vancouver has branch banks upon nearly every street corner in the business quarter of the city. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that the strong and even development of all parts of a country may be attributed in a great measure to a wise monetary system which retains the surplus wealth of each section of a country for the further development of that section, instead of permitting it to be drained off for the benefit of the older and stronger communities.

Any banking system like the Canadian system must provide for an incorporated central governing board to manage the consolidated banking interests. It is a part of the system. In Canada this body is known as the Canadian Bankers' Association, composed of representatives from each of the twenty-nine banks and

—," answered the manager; "we all charged the same rates."

Here we have clear evidence of the combination which can be effected under the Canadian scheme of banking, and which is making the banks so autocratic, by preventing them from being taught by competition to respect the wants of each community. The population of Canada has increased enormously during the last ten years, and this should warrant the establishment of more banks; but the Canadian institutions are practically the same in number as they were two decades. Why? As soon as a new bank has developed one of the older and stronger banks absorbs it, and competition is nipped in the bud. This amalgamation, besides lessening competition, means curtailment of banking facilities to the public, for duplication of branches is bound to occur. When the Royal Bank absorbed the Union of Halifax a few months ago, ten branches had to be closed through duplication, and this is bound to cause the lessening of monetary advantages in those places where duplication occurred.

A serious defect in the Canadian Banking Act is the lack of a clause compelling the banks to hand over to the Government all moneys which are in the bank to the credit of a custom-

er rather than leave it under the control of private corporations. If a claimant appeared for the money the Government could hand it over to him upon satisfactory proof of his right to ownership.

A few words as to inspection: If we look over the history of Canadian bank failures, we find that none of the banks have met with disaster suddenly, but, on the contrary, the process has been gradually brought about by resorting to malpractices in the hope that through some lucky turn enormous profits would be gained. The only safeguard the shareholders have against such practices is the provision in the Bank Act providing that information shall be given to the Government by the banks themselves as to the condition of their affairs; experience has shown that in some cases the bank returns have been inaccurate to a startling extent. Outside of these returns there is no method of inspection whereby the interests of Canadian bank shareholders and others interested in such corporations may be effectively protected, although several times clauses providing for public bank auditors and inspectors have been introduced in the House of Commons. Each time the scheme has been successfully opposed by the

Literature Music Art

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Johann Gottlieb Fichte

This great German patriot was not only one of his country's national heroes, but he was a profound philosopher, and contributed largely to German science and philosophy. He was born in Upper Lusatia, in 1762, and entered the University of Jena at the age of eighteen. After his graduation he entered upon literary work and almost immediately met with success.

During his country's troubles, when Germany had suffered deep humiliation at the hands of France, and was groaning under defeat, Fichte put new hope and courage into the nation by his famous "Addresses." Never since the time of Luther, it is said, had audiences been so deeply stirred as were those which listened to his burning words of patriotism. "He roused his morally dead age to an activity which hurled back the Napoleonic achievements into the victor's teeth."

"Fichte's fame," writes Buckner, "rests not a little on his eloquent service to a nation bowed down in defeat. He must be reckoned among those who affected the moral and religious regeneration of a people. He labored with both intellect and heart to bring about a morality purer than that which flourished on the stalk of selfish and debased sentiments."

He deviated from historical Christianity in his exposition of religion, but never forgot the qualities of the human spirit as manifested in its cravings for a life of happiness bound up with the Infinite Mind. He called loudly to humanity to work out its great destiny in the light of freedom and in the consciousness of growing perfection. In this way the strong character of an ideal educator, a profound philosopher, a fiery patriot, and a lucid, prolific writer wrought itself into the making of a foremost nation of modern times, leaving to the world a heritage the result of deep insight, noble feeling and strenuous effort. Another thought-master had lived among men."

The address of Johann Fichte to the German Nation is one which should be read by all patriots the world over, whatever their nationality. It is an incentive to lofty thoughts and brave endeavor.

"The memory of your forefathers speaks to you. Think that with my voice there are mingled the voices of your ancestors from the far-off ages of grey antiquity, of those who stemmed with their own bodies the tide of Roman domination over the world. . . . They call to you. 'Take your place; hand down your memory to future ages; honorable and spotless as it has come down to you, as you have gloried in it and in your descent from us. Should our race perish with you, then will our honor be changed into dishonor, our wisdom into folly. . . . Seek not to conquer with bodily weapons, but stand firm and erect in spiritual dignity. Yours is the greater destiny—to found an empire of mind and reason; to destroy the dominion of rude physical power as the ruler of the world. Do this, and you shall be worthy of your descent from us.'"

"The races yet unborn plead with you. 'Ye were proud of your forefathers,' they cry, 'and proudly ranked yourselves in a noble line of men.' See that with you the chain is not broken. Act so that we also may be proud of you, and through you, as through a spotless medium, claim our descent from the same glorious source. . . . According as the next generation which proceeds from you shall be, so shall be your future fame; honorable, if this shall bear honorable witness to you; beyond measure ignominious if you have not an unblemished posterity to succeed and leave it to your conqueror to write your history."

"All ages, all the wise and good who have ever breathed the air of this world of ours, all their thoughts and aspirations towards a higher good—mingled with these voices and encompass you about and raise suppliant hands towards you; Providence itself, if we may venture so to speak, and the Divine plan in the creation of the human race—which, indeed, exists only that it may be understood of man, and by man be wrought into reality—plead with you to save their honor and their existence. Whether those who have believed that humanity must ever advance in a course of ceaseless improvement, and that the great ideas of its order and worth were not empty dreams, but the empty announcement and pledge of their future realization—whether those or they who have slumbered on in the sluggish indolence of a mere vegetable or animal existence, and mocked every aspiration towards a higher world, have had the right—this is the question upon which it has fallen your lot to furnish a last and decisive answer. The ancient world with all its nobility and greatness has fallen—through its own unworthiness and through the might of your forefathers—then it is to you whom the germs of human perfection are especially committed, and on whom the foremost place in the onward advance towards their development is conferred. If you sink to nothing in this, your peculiar office, then with you the hopes of humanity for salvation out of all its evils are likewise overthrown. Hope not, console not yourselves with the vain delusion that a second time, after the destruction of an ancient civilization, a new culture will arise upon the ruins of the old from a half-barbaric people. In ancient times such a people existed, fully provided with all the requisites for their mission; they were well known to the cultivators of nation, and were described in its literature; and that nation itself, had it been able to suppose the ease of its own downfall, might have discovered the means of renovation in this people. To us also the whole surface of the

earth is well known, and all the nations who dwell upon it. Do we know one of all the ancestral tribes of modern Europe, of whom like hopes may be entertained? I think that every man who does not give himself up to visionary hopes and fancies, but desires only honest and searching inquiry, must answer this question, No. There is then no way of escape; if we sink, humanity sinks with you, without hope of future restoration."

WOMAN AND IMPERIALISM

Loyalty and patriotism are sentiments which are rooted no less deeply in women than in men, and all this talk of imperialism has set many a woman thinking, for they, the mothers especially, are vitally interested in all that appertains to nationalization, and their thoughts and their hopes form one of the strongest forces by which the units of an empire are held indissolubly together.

The most mighty things in the world are the intangible things after all, for nothing can destroy them. All that is material may pass away, but loyalty, love, truth, faith, hope and kindred qualities, things without form or substance, compose the whole fabric upon which Christianity and modern civilization are built.

A woman must depend more upon these intangible forces to accomplish her ends, than must a man; therefore should her influence be that much the greater. But not many women realize this. It is astonishing how large a proportion of the female half of humanity think their sex excuses them from serious thought at all. Yet a woman's sphere of influence is so large as to be utterly immeasurable, and for a woman, a mother more particularly, to give herself up to narrow-mindedness and insularity is little short of criminal. The solution of great national problems rests largely upon woman, and the decision of moral issues may be said to depend entirely upon them.

In the following extracts, an Australian woman gives her views on imperialism and its relation to woman. They are taken from a letter written to the London Times:

In the home can best be taught the true meaning of patriotism, that grave responsibility of great possessions with which every British child is weighted as its birthright. The home can teach as no school can that the Briton born in the British Isles is no more British than the child of British blood born in Canada, in Australasia, in Africa, or in Asia; for it is the blood, the lineage that counts. In its upbringing the home-born child has more educational advantages; the colonial-born child lives closer to nature. Each gives something in the formation of national character valuable to the whole. English men and women visiting overseas dependencies are amazed to find that the vast free spaces of those new lands are breeding men and women of a grit and loyalty before which their own patriotism often appears an atrophied, nerveless thing. They are astonished at the devotion of the colonists to that motherland they have never seen, but which is "Home" to them all. They have lived so near the heart that they have never experienced the loneliness and longing for closer ties, born of isolation. They have had no experience of the thrill the unexpected sight of the Union Jack gives the Briton dwelling on alien soil; they do not realize the immensity of the British Empire, its problems or its potentialities, till they get away from the British Isles. Even then they pay more heed to the criticism of jealous nations than to the cry of the daughter-lands for closer union with the motherland.

When British women accept their share of the burden of destiny, not in odd units here and there, but as an intelligent whole, the welding of these intangible links of Empire will gain an incredible impetus; for in their hands is the metal in its most malleable form. East, west, north, or south, wherever loyal Britons may dwell, we women can do a great work for our country by implanting in our children's minds those high ideals and lofty aspirations which are the truest foundations of national greatness, by freeing them from petty provincialism or a false sense of superiority or indifference. Our duty is to bring out patriotism into the wear and tear of everyday life, and make it a living issue. We can cultivate the true imperial spirit by looking outside and learning what Britons are doing all over the world; on what lines British education is developing; whether its ethical meaning is sufficiently considered, and its civic side duly developed. In fine, the day of theories is past, the dawn of the constructive era is upon us.

In spite of the epidemic of race-suicide, the home is still intact in the British Empire. The mothers in those homes are doing important constructive work in bringing up future citizens, and their hands are full. But even they can contribute an invaluable quota towards imperial consolidation without adding to their burdens. Whether living on alien soil or British territory, they need only to observe Empire Day as one of special significance to forge bonds of lasting unity. The consistent consecration of this one day in the year to imperial rites within the circle of the British family, whether living within the Empire or on alien soil, would immensely broaden the horizon of the Briton, while it would impress the foreigner with respect for a country which can evoke such spontaneous loyalty and devotion from its distant subjects.

We British women, then, have within our grasp an important share in the building up of an Empire of such vast possibilities, that we may well stand awestruck before the magnificent dawn that is breaking. Though thousands of miles divide us, and alien peoples

court us, we are for all time "one people, one destiny." But to carry such an ideal to its logical conclusion we must be content to work through the slow, rather tedious processes indicated, practicing at the same time a great humility, coupled with high hope. We of this passing generation must be content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the foundations of that Empire which is rising slowly and grandly upon the horizon of the future. If we live to see the foundations well and truly laid, we may count ourselves honored in that we have been given intelligence enough to realize that now is the moment when the greatest Empire of history is emerging into a coherent whole out of an almost nebulous condition. If we grasp the opportunity courageously, we can turn to good the many elements of evil that cloud the imperial horizon. If we accept the great responsibility entrusted to us as a heritage of our freedom, we may work serenely against all odds, confident that our country will be the better for our living. Whatever we may attempt, let us accept our national destiny as a sacred trust and hand it on the better for our trusteeship.

HERBERT CROLY AND THE "NEW NATIONALISM"

When Herbert Croly's "The Promise of American Life" was published a year ago it was at once taken up as a new and stirring presentation of the present day political situation, with a definite and practical programme well worked out—a programme which would result in the fullest possible realization of democracy. The book created quite a sensation and was the subject of no little discussion by students of government and politicians. On Theodore Roosevelt's return from Africa his attention was called to the work, and he soon became one of its most ardent supporters. It is even asserted that on his recent western tour he carried a copy of it with him recommending it at all suitable times. That many of the theories which he has advanced in his doctrine "The New Nationalism" are also Mr. Croly's theories is evident when the two programmes are compared.

Mr. Croly points out that the fundamental requisite of political theory is the "purposeful and conscious use of national power for realizing essentially democratic ends." That is, he believes that questions of national importance should be left entirely to national decision. Similarly Mr. Roosevelt declares that the "New Nationalism" is "impulsion of the confusion that results from local legislatures attempting to treat national issues as local issues."

Perhaps even a more striking example of the way in which the doctrine of "New Nationalism" lines up with Mr. Croly's outline is contained in the two discussions of the different departments of government. Mr. Croly believes that the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are so divorced from one another that each has lost its "genuine independence and efficiency," or in other words he declares that the constitutional depositories of power have become paralyzed, the result being the rise of the Boss. In this same connection the "New Nationalism" of Mr. Roosevelt takes a stand against the impotence which has sprung from the division of government powers.

And still a third comparison might be found in the manner in which both men regard Democracy. Neither looks upon it as a machine working out a reform automatically but both see that behind reform there must be a stable government consciously seeking an end. "American Nationality," Mr. Croly says, "is a living principle." "The New Nationalism," Mr. Roosevelt echoes, "demands that the judiciary be interested primarily in human welfare."

ROSTAND'S "CHANTICLER."

A great many women have been wearing "Chanticleer" jewelry and "Chanticleer" millinery, following blindly the lead of some recognized "fashionable" without troubling to inquire just why this whimsical style ever came to be affected.

Rostand sprang into fame in a night when all Paris went wild over the production of "Chanticleer," a romance of the barnyard fowls, with a lusty cock as the hero. Some readers will remember seeing and hearing "Woodland" a few seasons ago in Victoria, a musical comedy, charmingly original, with pretty music and delightful stage effects. "Chanticleer" reminds one of "Woodland" in plot and scene, as the following brief synopsis, taken from the Busy Man's Magazine will show.

The curtain rises upon a barnyard scene, the domain of Chanticleer. The hens cackle, the chickens play about, the turkey promenade in his pompousness. In his cage, the blackbird whistles. A pigeon on the roof of the chicken-house begins by asking some questions about the merits of the marvelous cock. The answers he gets are cool. Certainly Chanticleer is not loved by his companions. But his call is heard and he enters, with his eyes fixed on the sun, whose splendor he chants in the magnificent hymn. He sends the hens to the field and himself engages in a conversation with the Merle, who mocks his pretensions of causing the sun to rise, and with the dog, Patou who takes up his defence. Suddenly the report of a gun is heard, and a beautiful golden hen-pheasant, almost dead with fright, falls into the farm-yard and implodes their protection. She is sheltered by Chanticleer and Patou from the hounds. She tells them of the free and

adventurous life of the forest, unable in her narrative to resist railing a little at the stupid and uneventful life of the basse-cour.

Meanwhile night falls, and the owls, the night-birds, gather in conspiracy against Chanticleer, who, in their opinion, is responsible for shortening their lives because he brings the day. They plan to have him killed by a notorious fighting cock when he attends a reception of the guinea-hen, in the kitchen garden. As they steal away, Chanticleer arrives with the pheasant, who has fallen in love with him, and he intones a wonderful song, which he believes results in the rising of the sun.

In the third act, there is the reception of the guinea-hen, attended by all sorts of fowl. The fighting cock challenges Chanticleer, who emerges from the combat victorious, and he retires in disdain. The tortoise arrives just as all is over.

Then Chanticleer takes himself once more to the forest with the pheasant, where he recounts to her that he has to bring the sun above the horizon. But the pheasant seeks to make him forget his role as herald of the sun and is entranced by the song of a nightingale, who is shot and falls dead before him. Chanticleer does forget. The sun rises without his aid. Then, humbled in pride, he understands that his place is not in the mighty forest, and he returns to his throne in the farmyard, while the pheasant is caught in a net that the hunters have stretched for her. The dog, Patou, announces the coming of men—and the curtain falls.

ROYAL DIANA'S BOOK OF ADVENTURE.

The Queen of Portugal's sister, the lovely and adventurous Duchess d'Aosta, has in the press an English volume describing her recent big game hunting expedition in the Congo regions.

The Duchess spent nearly a year in the wilds, accompanied only by a maid and a nigger servant. She returned to Italy a few weeks ago with twenty big cases of trophies of the chase and many cinematograph pictures of wild beasts in their native haunts. Her book will be a revelation of womanly intrepidity, and will certainly create an enormous amount of interest in Royal circles.

Most people have forgotten that at one time the Duchess d'Aosta stood a good chance of being the future Queen of England—history had been written otherwise! In the days when she was considered the most beautiful Princess in Europe, King Edward's eldest son, the late Duke of Clarence, fell in love with her at first sight, and the resources of diplomacy were exhausted in the vain attempt to get round the vexed question of a difference of religion.

A long correspondence on the subject between Queen Victoria and Pope Leo XIII. may be found at Windsor; while, to leave no stone unturned the young Princess went herself to Rome to try the effect of personal persuasion at the Vatican. The Princess submitted to the inevitable like a dutiful daughter of the Church, but her Royal English lover was never the same again; and, when he died some years afterwards, the last word on his lips was her name.

THE CORONATION SALTCELLARS.

Visitors to the Tower of London may possibly recall the beautiful gold saltcellars which constitute a feature of the regalia of the Crown in the Jewel House. These have been used at the Coronation banquets ever since the reign of Charles II.

During the late King's reign an interesting old print was discovered at Windsor Castle, showing the design of these Coronation saltcellars, and from this it was very evident that for the last 200 years the saltcellars had been used in an inverted position. It seems that the authorities were deceived by the fact that each of the cellars in question had what were taken to be feet, but which, in reality, were nothing more than ears attached to the upper rim. Believing them to be feet, the officials had not only turned the saltcellars upside down, but they had inserted a small silver bowl in each of the hollow ends.

King Edward, whose personal interest in all matters of detail was well known, was most interested in the discovery, and at once sent direction to the Tower commander that the mistake of centuries should be rectified.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Madame Tetrazini and Mr. Marcoux have consented to co-operate with Mr. Campanini, who is arranging a special operatic season to begin at Parma this month.

Miss Marie Hall, the accomplished violinist, is at present in Africa, where she gave the first concert of her lengthy tour of ten months at Durban. She will visit Johannesburg, Pretoria and Cape Town, and then leave Africa for India. From India she will go to China and Japan, and from thence to New Zealand and Australia. She is to receive in remuneration from the company which has engaged her the sum of \$50,000 and a share in the profits of each concert when the surplus is over two hundred and fifty dollars.

It has long been the ambition of inventors to perfect a process which should possess the combined virtues of the cinematograph and the gramophone. Something, of course, has been done in this direction by means of separ-

ate instruments, but the difficulty up to now has been to obtain simultaneous results, to ensure, in short, that the word spoken should fit exactly with the movements of the figure thrown upon the screen. A cablegram from New York this week brings the news that Mr. Edison, after months of experimentalizing, has at last solved the problem by the completion of a machine to which he has given the name of the Kinetophone. According to the New York correspondent of the Observer, the success of the novelty is absolute. "There was no flaw in the illusion. A frock-coated individual was shown on the screen who seemed to be a real being. He threw an iron ball on the floor, and there was an accompanying crash. He dropped a plate, and one heard the smash. He also pounded with a mallet, and sounded a motor-horn."

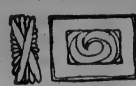
A writer in the London Daily Telegraph would have us believe that the best dressed women in the London streets are the Austrians. The Americans who like to consider themselves first in this respect, falls according to this particular critic, far short of the ideal. Says he, in regard to this latter class "Something supercilious in the expression of her face tells her origin. The conviction of her elegance gives to the Austrian an air of indefinable assurance, while the American obviously betrays the fact that she is searching the Old World for some finish that she has failed to find in the New."

But of the Austrian woman he thus kindly comments: "No one is so careful of every detail of her toilette, none has such carefully-dressed hair, a hat set at an angle so becoming, shoes of such elegant design, or a suit moulded to her form with so deft a hand." The same writer goes on to speak of the woman of still another nationality: Japanese are with us. Many of the younger generation wear European dress, and their precision in putting on every garment is striking. So used are they to realize that the arrangement of each item of their native garb has its own significance, that they carry the same care into the details of their adopted toilettes. Failure to distinguish a Chinese woman from a Japanese shows a lack of judgment that argues scant faculty for observation. The small lady from China who has studied in England, and who is now receiving in London, wears an importance and a dignity surpassed by none of the nations who study the sights of London and glorify her streets and squares with kaleidoscopic effects. So much family trust and confidence are placed in a dainty little daughter of twenty-three or so who is Anglified—that three or four male cousins are placed under her charge, with strict injunctions to obey her. Implicitly they act according to instructions, consulting cousin "Starlight" with complete trust in her judgment. She orders them to call upon her every morning, that she may know how they employ their days and spend their money. When the consultation is over, she licks a serious, but dutifully sententious and proud, remark about her duty to "those boys" that gives the least observant some insight into the deep-rooted awe inspired by the family tradition in China.

The author of two plays widely and favorably known died recently in London. This was Captain Robert Marshall, and the plays for which he must long be remembered are "His Excellency the Governor" and "The Second in Command." In an editorial commenting upon his death, the London Times says:

It has fallen to the lot of few authors to make such a sudden leap into fame as was the case with the deceased dramatist, or so consistently to maintain a high level of excellence with his work. Captain Marshall owed no small measure of his success to his faculty for writing bright and witty dialogue, and to a ready gift of imagination, which bordered closely on the fantastic. His wit, it is true, had occasionally a touch of acerbity in it, a cynical flavor that reminded one of Sir William Gilbert's. But in his genial nature there was not the slightest trace of malice, and as a matter of fact, his plays are mainly conspicuous for their charming and delightful qualities. He regarded life from the standpoint of the cheery philosopher; if at times he found it necessary to use the whip to scourge hypocrisy, he laid it on the back of the offender with a gentleness which scarcely raised a blister. The faculty of weaving a powerful and absorbing story he did not possess; the limit of his talent was quickly seen when he attempted to handle, as he did on one or two occasions, the deeper problems of life. But to him the public is indebted for numberless evenings of sheer enjoyment, in which no disturbing element mingled. For his work was never anything but wholesome, healthy, and mentally stimulating; it was the work of a man determined to write up to his own ideals, and never to fall beneath the standard he had set up for himself. It is true that his later plays show a falling-off in constructive skill and inventiveness. It is to be remembered, however, that the shadow of his fatal illness was upon him long before he quitted the arena of dramatic authorship, and that his physical powers were even then already on the wane. The measure of his talent is not to be judged by "The Lady of Leeds," or "The Alabaster Staircase," both comparatively recent efforts, but by "The Second in Command" or "His Excellency the Governor."

The United States has more (22,244,446) dairy cows than any other country in the world; more horses (23,000,532), more mules (4,050,309), more swine (57,076,361), and, except British India, more cattle (73,240,573).



An Hour with the Editor



ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

To us who have seen two kings ascend the throne without a question being raised as to their right to do so or any desire being expressed that the crown should be given to another, who remember a part at least of the long reign of Victoria, it comes as a sort of shock to know that her accession was not unaccompanied with a more or less overt demonstration against placing the sceptre in the hands of a young girl, while there were living representatives of the royal house on the male line more fitted in years for the responsibilities of the kingly office. The Duke of Cumberland, her uncle, was favored by some as successor to his brother William IV. Victoria was ineligible to the throne of Hanover, which descended in the male line only, and there not a few people in England who felt it hardly undesirable that a man from the Royal House should rule Hanover, while a mere slip of a girl should ascend the throne of the United Kingdom. The Duke also had some strong personal friends, although he was not a man to be greatly esteemed. At this time the United Kingdom was far from being in a satisfactory condition. There was a fairly contented population in Scotland, but Ireland was torn asunder by political discussion and sunk in deep poverty. It was not long after that Lord Macaulay, replying to Daniel O'Connell, who had stated that in a certain event there would be civil war in Ireland, said: "We have passed that fear, for we have already civil war in its worst form," but things had not quite reached this stage when Victoria came to the throne. In England there was much discontent. The effect of the Reform Bill had been disappointing. Too much was expected of it. Men had fancied that an extension of the franchise meant the enlargement of human happiness; and when it did not many of them thought the fault was to be found in the fact that the Bill had not gone far enough. The last three years of the reign of William IV. were marked by bad harvests; and the Corn Laws preventing the importation of grain until that necessary article of food had reached what were then regarded as famine prices, the condition of the people was almost desperate. The result was the strengthening of the Chartist movement, which in the year following the accession of Victoria assumed definite shape. A committee consisting of six members of Parliament and six representatives of working men framed what they called "The People's Charter." It demanded universal male suffrage for all persons, either native-born or naturalized British subjects over 21 years of age; equal electoral districts; the ballot; annual parliaments; the abolition of property qualification for members, and the payment of members. That these things were thought to be revolutionary in 1838 shows how far along we have gone on the road to democracy since Queen Victoria was a girl. The people grew enthusiastic for the Charter. Meetings were held everywhere in support of it, and it is said that on more than one occasion a quarter of a million people gathered together to affirm their determination that it should be granted. The government did not interfere until the holding of meetings by torch-light was inaugurated, when through fear that these might easily be made the instrument of great harm by reckless people, they were prohibited and several of the most incendiary leaders were arrested. In 1839 the Chartists elected representatives to meet in what was called a National Convention. They proposed to coerce Parliament by the adoption of various methods. It was recommended that there should be a run upon all banks for gold; that the use of excisable articles should cease; that anti-Chartist merchants and manufacturers should be boycotted, and as a last resort that a universal strike should take place. Collisions between the military and the mob occurred, and outrages became not infrequent. Nevertheless there was no general resort to violence, but the strength of the movement may be judged from the fact that a petition in favor of the Charter, signed by 1,280,000 people, was speedily prepared and sent to Parliament. That body refusing to consider it, the Convention ordered a general strike, but the order was not obeyed. There were, however, many serious disturbances, and some conflicts with the military resulting in loss of life. Rioting continued over a series of years, culminating in 1848, when it was found necessary to swear in no less than 200,000 special constables in London alone. The good sense of the government was equal to the occasion. Severe measures of repression were not resorted to, only a few of the more turbulent spirits being placed under arrest and punished. Perhaps never in the history of any country did a great people discuss great principles in a better temper than was shown in England during the Chartist movement. The violence was not comparable to that which accompanied popular demonstrations in other countries. It has been said by some that this was due to the entire absence of anything resembling Communism. The British agitator wanted the franchise, not that he might unite with others and form a Commune, but that he might as an individual exercise a right to vote as he himself personally saw fit. The movement gradually died away under the influence of the general prosperity of the country, but its violence is worth recalling in these days, when we are told that the nation is likely to be rent asunder whenever there is a strong popular demonstration.

When Victoria came to the throne Viscount Melbourne was Prime Minister. He was not a great statesman, but he was shrewd and level-headed. It is said of him that his favorite

reply to those who urged changes was: "Why can't you let things alone?" Yet he was a Whig and therefore was supposed theoretically at least to be in favor of reforms. We already, however, begin to see even at this early day in the history of the two great parties the obliteration of the lines of demarcation between them. The affairs of the Bed Chamber Women illustrates this. When the Melbourne cabinet was defeated, Peel was called upon to form a government. He demanded of the Queen that the principal ladies of her household should send in their resignations, for he had no mind to try to carry on the administration of the country with a young girl as Queen surrounded by ladies opposed to him. He was absolutely in the right and his claim ought to have met with the endorsement of the Whigs, for it was in line with what they had always contended for. But the Queen would not yield, and in consequence Peel refused to attempt the formation of a ministry. Melbourne returned to power, but only for a year, whereupon Peel was again sent for, and his advice was taken by Her Majesty without question. He did not, however, insist too strenuously upon the control of Her Majesty's household, and the Queen herself had profited by her experience. The only result of the incident of the Bed Chamber Women was that a compromise was reached not according to any definite understanding but in practice, so that there never arose afterwards any difficulty on that point. Nowadays the affair seems somewhat trivial, but it threatened at the time to have very serious results. The condition in the country was such that a small matter might have precipitated a revolution. That the Queen appreciated the gravity of the crisis is wholly improbable, and it is just possible that a feeling of consideration for what was to be expected from and what was due to a girl of twenty years may have influenced her ministers and not been without its effect upon the nation at large. The four men at the head of the state although not all of the same party, at this time were Melbourne, Peel, Lord John Russell, and last but by no means least the Duke of Wellington. Wellington, firm in his loyalty to the Crown was prepared to take any course whatever that would ensure the stability of the throne. Russell bred in the old Whig traditions was full of faith in the adaptability of British institutions to every crisis. Melbourne was not to be hurried out of his calmness by any disturbance. Peel was fully occupied with the domestic affairs of the kingdom. His mind was in a formative process. He was seeking to discover the real secret of the trouble of the nation. The conclusion to which he came will form the subject of the next article of this series.

THE EARTH

IV.

As there is a constant circulation of water from the ocean to the atmosphere, thence to the land, and then back to the ocean, it seems to follow that there is a little of everything in sea water, and it will be remembered that at one time there was a claim made that gold could be extracted from it in quantities that would pay. But the presence of any other substances than certain salts of sodium, magnesium and lime is so infinitesimal that they may be disregarded. Water, being more or less of a universal solvent in its passage through or over the land during uncounted centuries, it must take up more or less of everything; but this does not explain the saltiness of the sea. That is, the sea is not salt because salt has been carried into it by rivers. For the explanation of this fact we must probably go back to the time when the oceans first took shape and a solid earth was being formed out of matter in a more or less chaotic condition. Water when formed by the condensation of vapors would naturally dissolve the more soluble substances, and among these are the salts above mentioned.

Originally water existed in the form of gas, or at least that is the accepted theory; then it became vapor; then it was condensed into the form in which we now have it. A common teakettle illustrates what are thought to have been the processes. When water is boiling in the kettle, there will be seen a little space next the spout where nothing is visible. In that place water exists in the form of steam. Steam, or water in the form of gas, is invisible. A short distance from the spout is what we call steam, although it is not steam but vapor. It has been formed by the cooling of the steam. Now if a cool place is held so that the vapor touches it, drops of water will be formed. This water, if precipitated in sufficient quantity, would be found to be hot at first, but it would soon cool. If the atmospheric temperature is low enough the water will be converted into ice. Here we have in minute form the whole range of phenomena in regard to water from the time when "the earth was without form and void" up to the day when ice first formed at the Poles. Water is therefore either a solid, a liquid, a vapor, or a gas, and either of these conditions is normal, the difference depending upon locality and time. Whether or not any substance is in either of these stages is dependent upon conditions external to the substances themselves. The ocean is liquid because the heat of the earth is such as to keep it liquid.

Bearing in mind these simple elementary facts, we will have no difficulty in realizing that in the cooling process to which the earth has been subjected, the first substances to become solid would be those that are the most difficult to reduce to a liquid form. Therefore the rocks were first formed. We will be safe in assuming, if the theories of geology are correct, that the earth once consisted of a semi-solid mass of about the same size as it is now, sur-

rounded by a dense cloud of vapor mixed with what we know as air. Gradually the vapor became condensed into the form of water, dissolving in its contact with the cooling earth various substances. Those of them that are only held in solution in hot water would be precipitated as the water cooled, but certain salts, of which cold water dissolves as much as hot, would remain in solution. All the water did not become liquid, for much of it is yet held in solution in the air, and will remain there until the temperature of the whole surface of the earth becomes so reduced that even the air itself will become solid. Persons who have lived in very cold countries are familiar with the phenomenon of water in the air being frozen into the form of fine snow on exceedingly cold days. The theory of geologists is that the water when it was first condensed formed a covering for the whole globe. They even claim to be able to tell what land first appeared above the surface, and have given the place of honor to the Laurentian Hills, which form the western boundary of the valley of the St. Lawrence. According to the received theory there was a time when the Sun shone down a globe enveloped in a mantle of water, although the probability is that at that time the water itself was covered with a dense mantle of mist.

Roughly speaking, in every 1,000 parts of water there are 30 parts of saline matter held in solution. The amount varies according to locality. The Atlantic is saltier than the Indian, and the Indian is saltier than the Pacific ocean, but this is only a general rule, for there are parts of the Atlantic which are no more saline than parts of the Pacific. As a general thing, the sea water is more saline in the north than in the south, the difference probably being due to the fact that there is greater rainfall in the north, owing to the existence of larger land-masses, which influence precipitation. This rule does not hold good in cases of seas that are nearly land-locked. Thus the Baltic has only 4 parts of saline matter in 1,000, and the salinity of the Black Sea is also low. Probably this is also true of Hudson Bay. On the other hand, some land-locked seas, such as the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea are very salt, owing, it is supposed, to evaporation. To the same cause is probably due the fact that the surface of the ocean generally is more salt than the water at below the surface. This decrease continues for a depth varying from 1,200 to 1,800 fathoms, when it ceases, and the water becomes more saline, the increase continuing until the bottom is reached. This is not true of inland seas; for in their case the salinity increases steadily from the surface to the bottom.

The temperature of the surface of the ocean is a little higher than that of the air, the mean temperature for the year is meant, not the actual temperature on any one day, for we know the temperature of the air varies greatly, whereas that of the ocean is nearly constant. Observations in the North Pacific show that the difference between the temperature of the water varies very little with latitude or the seasons. Hence persons who bathe in the open sea in the winter are not exaggerating when they say that the water is not much colder in winter than in summer. Of course this does not hold good of water close in shore, where the bottom is subject to the varying temperature of the land as the tide rises and falls. The temperature of the surface of the ocean is highest in equatorial regions, as would be expected, but the difference does not extend far below the surface, owing to the effect of currents, but a consideration of these will be deferred to another occasion.

THE DANGER OF IRELIGION

Did it ever occur to you that there are growing up in this community, and for that matter, in every community in what we are pleased to call Christendom, a large number of young people who never hear the name of God or of Jesus Christ spoken, except profanely? You, who read this, how often do you employ either of these names with reverence? If you have children, how often do you speak of the Deity and the Founder of Christianity in their presence in a manner calculated to impress those who look to you for guidance with any sense of moral obligation arising out of the relation of God to man? Is it not true that an irreligious generation is growing up around us, that is, irreligious in the sense that the majority of young people receive very little religious instruction? These questions touch a very important matter. We are living today in a society that is yet under the influence of those days when practically every person received some religious training. We still recognize, even though we may not always openly admit it, that the moral law has divine sanction. We have yet to know what society will be like when the majority of people have grown up without definite and regular moral training.

Humanity seems so constituted that it must have a God. There never yet was a godless people who did not perish. The very moment a nation has grown so wise in its own conceit that it looks upon worship as a childish thing, as something fit only for women and young children, and as the conducting of worship simply as a piece of business for which certain people are paid, it has begun to descend from its pinnacle of greatness. If there is one lesson that history teaches more forcibly than any other, it is that nations have achieved their greatest triumphs at times when the national spirit was fired with religious enthusiasm. The history of our own race furnishes abundant proof of this. The marvellous triumphs of Islam show how this passion works upon the minds of men. It does

not seem to matter what the religion is, its effects are profound in shaping the national character and stimulating the people to effort. Japan went out to fight Russia inspired by a patriotism which was religious in its character, and the world saw the result. If we take the trouble to think a little on the subject, we will see why this must be the case. Man has a dual nature. You must admit this whether you wish to do so or not, and no matter what you think may be the nature of the duality. You must admit that you yourself can become inspired with something that is all-impelling. You must have felt it scores of times. The possibilities are that you have often realized that if you permitted this something to control your actions, you could accomplish almost anything. In these days, when we talk so much about mental suggestion, faith cure, telepathy, and the like, no argument is necessary to demonstrate that there is something in humanity more than mere animal life and ordinary intelligence, that is, the intelligence that teaches us that twice two is four. It is to this aspect of our nature that religion appeals, and it seems to be as great folly to expect full success in individual life or in national life if we disregard this side of our nature as it would be for a steamship captain to use only one set of his boilers, when he had two sets, and expect to get the best results. There never was a bigger mistake made than to suppose that religion is only something for parsons, women and little children. It is a tremendous force, the most tremendous force in the world, and in proportion as we permit those around us to grow up irreligious, we weaken the national vigor, nay, more, we promote national decay.

It is one thing to point out a danger; it is another thing to show how it is to be avoided. It is contrary to the policy of this paper to discuss anything that is sectarian, nevertheless it may be stated here that the Roman Catholic Church sets an example in this respect that those who call themselves Protestants would do well to imitate, at least in some degree. The Roman Catholic Church endeavors, and very successfully endeavors, to see that children within its fold receive religious instruction. The Protestant denominations are not so organized that they can do this work very efficiently. The great point of difference between Protestants and Roman Catholics on the educational question arises from the fact that the latter insist upon religious instruction, whereas the former hold that public instruction should be non-religious. One of the most cherished ideas among Protestants is that parents ought to have the final word in respect to the religious instruction of their children. "I want my children brought up in the religion in which I myself believe," is the common expression of parents, who ever speak about the matter at all. With this idea there will be much sympathy; but may it not be possible that the desires of parents in this regard ought to be subordinated to the interests of the state to the extent that the state ought to provide for elementary religious instruction? A difficulty would at once arise, if the state endeavored to discharge any duty in this respect, in determining what instruction should be called elementary. There are people who object to the reading of the Bible in public schools, and possibly it is not desirable that all parts of the Sacred Canon should be read by children; but surely it ought not to be impossible to prepare a Bible Reader, which would give to school pupils the very elementary truths upon which the religion of Christendom is based. From the simple educational test the ordinary school curriculum suffers from the failure to include in it sufficient of the Bible to give pupils an idea of the historical and literary character of that wonderful collection of writings.

But any change in the regulation of our schools in this respect is in the future. What shall we do, not in ten years from now, when public opinion may have been aroused to the need of more general religious instruction than is now given to children, but what shall we do now? Is not the answer that greater attention should be paid to church-going? It is not the question of individual salvation that is now being considered, but that of national salvation. We read in the Scriptures that when the Jews turned aside from God, they were afflicted, and we are told by those who endeavor to explain such things to us that Jehovah especially interfered in anger to punish them. This is the language of a race in its childhood. If a captain should throw his charts overboard and destroy his compass, we would not say that an angry God had punished him when his ship struck upon the rocks. We would say that he was the victim of his own folly. We should be careful lest as a people we lose our charts and compass. There is no need of an angry God to punish a nation for its folly. If the Old Testament were re-written in the phraseology of today, we would understand its lessons better. We would then see that what is spoken of as the anger of the Deity was only the logical consequence of the growth of irreligion. Depend upon it, that there is a danger in irreligion that strikes at the very foundation of national existence; and that there is no truer patriotism than that which teaches children their responsibility to God.

UNCERTAIN OF HIS STEPS

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up the road. "Where are you going to take the dog, my little man?" inquired a passerby.

"I'm going to see where—where he wants to go first," was the breathless reply.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

BEAUMARCHAIS

Many of us who have delighted in the music of "The Barber of Seville," and "The Marriage of Figaro," have not looked beyond the fact that Rossini is the composer of one, and Mozart of the other. Of the plays themselves we have not troubled to find out the author yet he was a Frenchman of great dramatic ability, and "The Barber of Seville," as a comedy, was considered the most famous French work of the eighteenth century.

Beaumarchais is the name by which the author is known to the public, and Paris was his birthplace, in 1732. He was in reality Pierre Augustin Caron, and his paternal relative followed the trade of watchmaker. Pierre himself practised watchmaking for some years, and it was on account of some invention of his in this line that he was allowed to call himself "watchmaker to the king." Perhaps his father's name seemed inconsistent with such a title, at all events, he adopted Beaumarchais, and it is this name, alone by which he is known in the literary history of his country.

He was a remarkably versatile man and followed many professions. After he left watchmaking, he took up music, then became, in turn, a court official, a speculator, and finally, at the age of thirty-five, began his career as a dramatist.

His first plays were in a serious vein, and fell far short of success, though they were produced and won some slight recognition, just sufficient to induce the author to try again. He did not make a second attempt, however, until he had become to a certain degree famous through the publication of some very audacious and witty political addresses, in which he found fault with the judicial system then existing in France. These addresses pleased the public mightily, for it was a public eager to welcome anything that was at variance with the established order of things. Louis XV., recognizing his popularity and his ability, entrusted him with secret missions, and Louis XVI., when he came to the throne, made of him a confidant.

Previous to the production of "The Barber of Seville," which was acted at the Theatre Francaise in 1775, Beaumarchais had written the book and the score of a comic opera, which was refused by the Comedie-Italienne. It was the plot of this comic opera which Beaumarchais remodelled and put into prose as "The Barber of Seville." This comedy was remarkably successful. It contains one of the strongest characters portrayed in fiction, in Figaro, the intriguing servant.

The sequel to this play was written some years later, and its performance was forbidden as the sentiment it expressed was revolutionary. Time, however, and untiring efforts upon the part of Beaumarchais brought about its presentation, and thousands flocked to witness the initial performance. Indeed so great was the crush at the doors of the theatre that three persons were stifled to death. If anything, this play was more sharply satirical than its predecessor, and it was quite as amusing and clever. It became the fashion for amateurs to attempt its production, and a company, which included Marie Antoinette, presented the play for the amusement of the king and some of the court.

In all these years during which Beaumarchais enjoyed the favor of the king and the people, he had managed to gather a comfortable fortune together, so that when the American Revolution began he was in a position to offer aid to the rebellious young nation. He supplied arms, ammunition and other war materials, and had a cruiser of his own, Le Lier Roderigue, in service. During the Reign of Terror he left his own country for Holland, and returning when danger was over, he found that his beautiful home had been demolished. He was, however, able upon his death to leave a fortune of two hundred thousand dollars behind him, which, considering the stress of the times, was a very large sum indeed.

"An interesting parallel," writes Brander Mathews in his review, "could be drawn between 'The Rivals' and the 'School for Scandal,' on the one side, and on the other 'The Barber of Seville' and the 'Marriage of Figaro'; and there are also piquant points of likeness between Sheridan and Beaumarchais. He had a loftier political morality, and he served the state more loyally. Yet the two comedies of Beaumarchais are like the two comedies of Sheridan in their incessant wit, in their dramatic effectiveness, and in the histrionic opportunities they afford. Indeed the French comedies have a wider audience than the English, thanks to the Italian and the German who set them to music."

HE WAS SAFE.

"A well to do housekeeper in need of the service of a plumber telephoned to a nearby establishment for a competent man."

"Good morning, ma'am," said he.

"Good morning. Are you the plumber?"

"I am."

"Now," she said, "I want you to be very careful in your work, as the floors are highly polished."

"Sure now," he answered with a deprecatory smile, "don't worry about me, ma'am. I won't slip. I've got nails in my shoes."—National Monthly.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

PLANTING BULBS TO BLOOM IN THE SPRING

Bulbs planted with a liberal hand in the fall give a delightful profusion of beautiful flowers early in the spring of the following year, when they are most appreciated.

Narcissi, tulips, crocuses, scillas and snowdrops all bloom early and produce exquisite flowers. There are a great many varieties which might be recommended; but, after all, perhaps, there is no better way for the owner of a suburban place to do than to rely upon the advice of a seedsman, who is familiar with the locality and the conditions which exist there.

Particularly charming results can be produced by planting bulbs in the grass in order to secure natural effects; but they should not be used where the grass is to be cut early, if the bulbs are expected to flower a second year, as the foliage must not be removed until it begins to turn yellow.

Bulbs may be planted in the grass by means of a crowbar or a dibble, marked in some way from four to six inches from the edge, so that bulbs of the same size may be planted at an equal depth in order to have them come up at the same time. Another way of planting bulbs in the grass is to insert a spade or fork, lifting the soil so that the bulbs may be dropped into the ground.

Bulbs may also be grown to advantage in the hardy border, remembering that scilla, grape hyacinth and snowdrops are to be used at the front and narcissi and tulips further back. Bulbs are especially effective when planted among early-flowering plants in the border.

When the bulbs are planted in beds and borders, it is necessary to prepare the soil carefully if the best results are to be secured. Especially is it necessary to spade the ground deeply, pulverizing the soil as finely as possible. Success with bulbs depends entirely upon getting the strongest kind of root growth. If the bed can be prepared some time before the arrival of the bulbs, which is a good plan, well-rotted manure may be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Fresh manure should never be used, and in no case should the manure be allowed to touch the bulbs.

These popular spring-flowering bulbs may be grown in ordinary garden ground, but a judicious incorporation of different soils is in some cases essential, while in others very little attention to this matter is required.

The most suitable soil for Daffodils generally and May-flowering Tulips is loam which is neither too clayey nor too sandy. The subsoil must be taken into consideration, such as, for instance, a heavy clay supporting a shallow loam. In such a case deep digging and a dressing of lime, burnt earth, wood ashes, gritty sand and oyster shells well worked in should be resorted to. The latter will help to keep the border open. On the other hand, a light sandy soil may be materially improved by an admixture of well-rotted, turfy, yellow loam and a good layer of stable manure dug in 18 inches below the surface. This also is beneficial to limestone soils in general.

For early flowering Tulips and Hyacinths the ground should be dug out to a depth of 3 feet (on light soils a foot less) and a thick layer of stable manure, to ensure drainage if the subsoil is clayey, placed in the bottom. Upon this the bed may be formed by making a compost of yellow loam, leaf-mould, silver sand and decayed manure, all thoroughly incorporated together. May-flowering Tulips, as already stated, flourish in a somewhat heavier soil.

When the ground has properly settled down, which takes usually three or four weeks after it has been prepared planting may be proceeded with. A half-shady position is preferable to one fully exposed to the direct rays of the midday sun, although very fair results are often obtained with many kinds even when planted in the open. As a general rule planting may begin in August with Daffodils, which then usually begin to form new roots, following in September with Hyacinths and early-flowering Tulips, and in October with the May-flowering varieties; but in every case locality and climatic conditions must be considered.

The depth to plant depends as much upon the growth and size of relative varieties as the nature of the soil. Shallow planting must be avoided, and on light soils the bulbs may be planted slightly deeper than on heavy ones. Similarly, in the colder districts of the North, they succeed better when planted deeper than in the warmer South. For the stronger growing Daffodils and May-flowering Tulips, 6 inches deep and 8 inches apart; and Hyacinths, with the top of the bulb 4 inches below the surface and 6 inches to 8 inches apart, will generally suffice. A common rule with some growers is to plant the bulb from one and a half to twice its own depth below the surface.

It is the practice with some to place silver sand under and over the bulbs. This, however, is hardly necessary except in very heavy soil; it is sufficient if the base of the bulb is pressed evenly in its place so that there is no hollowiness in the soil below. After planting the holes should be filled in and the beds raked level, when they require but little attention for some time, save an occasional light forking before as well as after growth above ground is discerned.

Except as a medium for efficient drainage in the preparation of the soil prior to the reception of the bulbs, the use of fresh or raw manure is a mistake. There is no better dressing for any kind of soil than soot well worked in, and also as a top-dressing. Short, decayed stable manure for Daffodils, Tulips and Hyacinths, dug in sufficiently deep to avoid contact with the roots, is beneficial. Crushed bones and basic slag may also be applied with

safety either at planting time or as top-dressings, the former at the rate of 2 oz. and the latter 8 oz. to a square yard.

Daffodils should be tastefully grouped in clumps in preference to rows or straight lines, and so arranged as to ensure a successional bloom. Tulips and Hyacinths, on the other hand, may be symmetrically arranged. The latter, comprising as they do more varied colors, lend themselves to the attainment of a rich effect if one end of a bed is planted with dark purples and violets and the other with dark reds. The purples and violets may be followed by blues, light porcelains and white. Next to these should follow the yellows, then pinks, reds and, finally, dark crimson.

Water should be withheld from Hyacinths and early-flowering Tulips as soon as their flowering is over; and when the leaves are brown and dry, the bulbs may be taken up, all soil and dead fibre removed, and bulbs and offsets laid in shallow boxes, and labelled according to color and name. They may be stored away on dry, airy shelves until the time for re-planting arrives, being periodically examined in the meantime, and any unhealthy ones rejected. The offsets can be detached from the bulbs and planted by themselves in nursery-beds in the kitchen garden; here, in one, two or three years, according to their size, they will develop into flowering bulbs.

Daffodils and May-flowering Tulips may be allowed to remain two or three years, or even longer. No hard and fast rule can, however, be laid down in this respect; in rich, loamy soils they might be left undisturbed for years, but in poor soils they should not be allowed to remain more than three, when they should be lifted and treated as above, the greatest care being exercised always to keep them, when newly lifted, from the hot rays of the sun.

NARCISSUS

Practically everyone is acquainted with this genus, either by means of the Daffodils or one or other of those beautiful kinds which adorn our outdoor gardens in early spring. Altogether it is one of the most useful in the whole range of bulbous plants, and appreciated not only for its hardiness but also for the readiness with which certain sections will force, the long period over which flowers may be had, and the fact that almost any soil will grow Narcissi. Writing of soil it may be well here to remark that those who have made a study of soil influences upon the color of certain flowers, have discovered that the Daffodil is one of those flowers which is susceptible.

To cultivate the Narcissus to give the best results, the most important detail to observe is the planting. More failures result from late planting than from any other cause. It is inconvenient, say, in the height of the floral season, to think about the next season's display; and yet as early as July a space should be looked out for those Daffodils with which it is desired to make a show the following year. As is fairly well known, Narcissi are much injured by coming in contact with crude manure; hence the reason why the best growers advocate using for their quarters some soil which has been thoroughly manured for another crop—potatoes, for instance. In many gardens, therefore, such a site will be available at any rate early in August, when as many varieties of Narcissi as possible should be inserted. Cultivators of these lovely flowers, whose beauty may be enjoyed from February until summer is high, should always remember that Narcissus is a genus whose members have but a very short resting period, and if planting is delayed, as it frequently is, until October arrives, really first-class flowers cannot be expected, nor can that increase to the stock which it should be the aim of the grower to obtain. Let those who doubt that new roots are emitted in the summer lift a few of the early kinds—some of the Poeticus section, for instance—and see for themselves. If such bulbs as these are kept out of the soil they will suffer just as much as Liliums similarly treated. Varieties, however, differ considerably as to the period when renewed activity commences, and soil and district have also to be taken into consideration.

A fairly good guide for lifting, when such is necessary, is to be found in the foliage; when this turns yellow, the fork may be employed. Of course, lifting each season is not imperative, though where Narcissi are grown for show it is. In the ordinary border the bulbs may be left for three years, varying with the soil, so long as they do not show signs of materially deteriorating; but periodically all stock should be lifted, and the quarters shifted. Where annual lifting is practiced, as it is with exhibitors and others, the bulbs should be spread out upon trays and placed in an airy shed. When dry, they should be cleaned, the old roots cut off, and the offsets removed and planted out for growing on into flowering bulbs. Narcissi should not be planted too deeply—3 inches should be the maximum depth; while for the smaller kinds 2 inches will be sufficient. In the case of those delightful early flowering kind, which are occasionally grown at the foot of rockeries, a carpet plant is most useful, and the pretty Woolly Thyme is as good as anything.

There is no better way of employing certain varieties of Narcissus than a natural one—whether this be in the grass, under deciduous trees, or in the more extensive woodland. All varieties, however, are not adapted for this form of culture, any more than all varieties are suited for the border. Some of the best for naturalizing are: Pallidus, Praecox, Spurius, Obvallaris, Abscissus, Rugibosus, Golden Mary, Henry Irving, Principes, Poeticus, Albicans, Odorus, Golden Spur, Moschatus, Duchess of Brabant, Countess of Annesley, Johnstoni, Queen of Spain, and Variformis.

For the rockery, again, there are the moisture-loving Cyclamineus, the delightful N. minimus, and all the Hoop Petticoats except N. Bulbocodium monophyllum. Several, however, of these miniature Daffodils are getting scarce, so great has been the demand for them of late years.

When required for forcing, similar treatment to that advised for the Hyacinth will answer, except in the case of the Ajax section, which must be brought on slowly—that is, they must not be subjected to a high temperature at any time. A very pretty and useful Narcissus for pot culture in a cool house is the Hoop Petticoat. For very early forcing the Paper White is the best, as it may be had in flower from November onwards. Later come N. poeticus and all the Polyanthus group, while still later follow such kinds as Emperor, Empress, Horsefieldii and any of the ordinary forms of Daffodils. A compost of three parts sandy loam and one part well decayed manure will be suitable for all Narcissi in pots. After flowering, gradually harden off the plants in cold frames, and later on plant out the bulbs in good soil, when in about two years they will be fit for forcing again.

Outdoor culture is very simple, and really charming effects may now be produced at a comparatively trifling outlay. For spring beds few if any plants will afford such a lovely piece of color as those filled with Emperor or Empress; while for planting in the grass or for the wild garden there are a host as has already been shown, which will remain in beauty for weeks. Sloping banks that have not to be mown early may be rendered very picturesque by the use of these bulbs.

Of the sections of the genus Narcissus, perhaps the most admired is that known as Ajax. The varieties are all excellent, but the following especially so: Emperor, Empress, Grandis, Horsefieldii, Mrs. J. B. M. Camm, Exquisite, St. Brigid, and many others, including new varieties like Weardale Perfection, which is now selling at 10 guineas a bulb and other new and necessarily expensive kinds, like Victoria, Fred Moore, Lady Helen Vincent, Mrs. Morland Croft, and Shakespeare.

Another good section is Incomparabilis, the best variety of which is probably Sir Watkin; while Madame de Graaf, Gwyther, Frank Miles, King of the Netherlands, Titian, and many others are desirable. Then there are the popular Barri forms, all more or less lovely—Conspicuous, S. A. de Graaf, and Sensation being very fine. Leedsii is another section, of which Duchess of Westminster, Mrs. Langtry, Princess of Wales, and the Hon. Mrs. Barton are among the best.

Burbidgei's Poeticus is a well known group that finds favor in every garden where Narcissi are grown, Burdigie, Little Dirk, Vanessa, and Ornatus all being splendid. The last named is a great favorite for forcing and growing in pots. Again, all the Polyanthus section force well, Paper White, as before stated, heading the list, and being followed by Scilly White and White Perfection.

In all these sections, and in many others, the varieties are too numerous to be referred to in detail.

Belonging to the genus is the plant known as the Sacred or Good Luck Lily, which may be grown in a bowl containing water and a little gravel. These bulbs are usually imported from China in September, and in the bowls sold for the purpose they make exceedingly bright ornaments for rooms. They also force well, and their white and yellow cupped fragrant flowers are much appreciated in winter.

Narcissi are troubled by very few insect or other pests, though some varieties more than others are favored by the attentions of a bee-like fly, whose aldermanic grubs take possession of the bulbs and inflict not a little injury. Those kinds which are lifted suffer least, and those which are infested may be opened at the sides and the grubs taken out. Occasionally the bulb-mite is troublesome, but not usually sufficiently so to be constituted a pest. Fungoid diseases comparatively seldom affect any of the Narcissi, at least in this country.

THE TULIP

Brilliance and richness of color, variety of markings, and a hardy constitution, have done much towards placing the Tulip in the front rank of spring flowers. Tulips, though fairly accommodating as regards site, certainly delight in a rich soil, and where this does not exist naturally, it should be provided when making up the quarters for the reception of the bulbs. In beds or in fair-sized clumps in the borders Tulips are equally attractive if due regard be paid to height and colors; while for pot-culture they are no less useful. It is not every one who can devote whole beds, or even a bed, to the culture of one kind of bulb; but practically every one can spare a little space in the border, or for a few of the smaller growing kinds in the rockery.

When growing Tulips in beds the chief points to observe are the height and period of flowering, for all varieties of bedding Tulips do not flower at the same time, or of a uniform height.

The end of October, or else the first week in November, is the best season to plant if the weather be suitable, as then plenty of time is afforded the bulbs to perfect their growth, and yet the latter is not pushed too far to be cut back by hard frosts, unless a very mild season is enjoyed at the first part of the winter. Tulips are often regarded as too formal by reason of their straight stems and lack of foliage at the time of flowering. Such need not be urged against them, for by "carpeting" a bed with plants like the Hepaticas, Silenes, Daisies, etc., a pretty groundwork of green is formed, which adds considerably to the effect of spring beds of Tulips; or again by associating Tulips with

those bulbs which flower before putting forth leaves a similar effect is obtained. Propagation of this bulb is by either offsets or seed, the former being preferable for the amateur. In the borders it will be found an excellent plan to insert the bulbs some 6 inches apart and 3 inches deep. Clumps, say, of a dozen disposed in the vicinity of deciduous shrubs will give a grand bit of color in spring.

For pot culture three to four or perhaps five bulbs in a 5 inch pot will be sufficient, and these should be treated on much the same lines as Hyacinths.

When one comes to consider the almost endless number of varieties available, both singles and doubles, as well as the very distinct and beautiful species all too seldom seen, the task of selecting from them is an invidious one. In early flowering singles the Duc van Thol kinds, produced from the old T. suaveolens, are largely employed for bedding. They are also excellent for forcing. The varieties embrace brilliant scarlets, bright yellows, bluish pinks, and pure whites; while some few of the most gorgeous are edged with another color. The Pottelbakker forms are also elegant in shape and very showy. The doubles are equally as diversified as to color, and useful for beds, borders, or pot work.

Beautiful as some of the above undoubtedly are, yet pride of place I think must be given to the species which it should be the desire of everyone to see popularized. Search where we will, what is there to be found that will give a more beautiful effect than T. Gesneriana, a Tulip which has been with us for four centuries, and still ranks as one of the finest of the whole genus. Even finer than the type are the varieties T. G. spatulata (Syn. T. G. vera), crimson-scarlet, with black centre, and T. G. fulgens, crimson; all flower in May, and their value in the garden can hardly be over-estimated. Another delightful species is T. Greigi, bright red, elegantly blotched; this is one of the hardiest and best, but it must have a sunny site. T. macrospila, crimson-scarlet, with black and yellow centre; T. retroflexa, yellow, with recurved petals; T. elegans, dark crimson, and its white and variegated varieties; T. sylvestris, a yellow sweet-scented native plant valuable for naturalizing; T. viridiflora, green, with yellow edge; T. praecox, also green and yellow, are species and varieties specially noteworthy, and whose merits have been fully tested.

Belonging to the May-flowering section are a number of kinds grouped as Darwin Tulips. They are rich as to color, and for effectiveness in either bed or border they cannot well be surpassed. Amongst comparatively recent varieties is the delicately beautiful Picotee Tulip (Maiden's Blush), white, with rose margins and recurved petals; while by way of further variety the Parrot Tulips may well receive attention. These are very showy when grown as basket plants. They have been evolved from T. platystigma and are characterized by deeply cut petals and rich colors. A curious feature about these Parrot Tulips is that after a time they revert to that species on poor soils. The best time to lift Tulips is when the foliage can be twisted round the hand without breaking. While, however, it is advisable to lift the majority of kinds, whether species or garden varieties, there are a few like T. Clusiana, T. saxatilis, T. Gesneriana fulgens, T. retroflexa, T. sylvestris, T. persica, and T. macrospila that may be left in the ground without injury. Tulips which are lifted from the beds or borders before they have matured their foliage should be planted elsewhere to complete the process, and afterwards stored away in bags properly labelled until the autumn.

SILOS AND SILAGE.

There is no longer doubt with respect to the value of silage as a stock feed. The prejudice against the silos has practically disappeared, and in these times we hear little about "fermented" fodder and "alcoholic" milk. This change in sentiment is due mainly to the great improvement in the construction of silos and to the perfection of the machinery used in the preparation and storage of the silage. Many of the early silos were constructed along wrong lines, and they were ill adapted for the preservation of their contents. In consequence of this lack of knowledge, a considerable part of the stored fodder was unfit for feeding.

There have been few improvements in agricultural methods that have worked a greater change in farming conditions than the great advance in silo construction and in the method of storing the silage. Today the silo is the rule rather than the exception in every prosperous farming section.

Silage has been the great stimulus to winter dairying, and without it a large part of the farmer's profits would be cut off. Those whose memories go back to the period when the winter dairying was composed mainly of "strippers" fed on moldy hay and dry bran, and when even with this meager ration the cows scarcely paid for their keep, do not need to have their attention drawn to the great improvement which the winter dairy has undergone nor to be told how large a part it plays in the farm economy.

The material of which silos may be constructed, and whether they should be separate structures, or attached to the barn, are questions about which there may be differences of opinion; but most people are agreed that a cheap silo is a dear experiment in the long run. There are a number of reputable firms manufacturing silos that have stood the test of time, and one cannot go wrong in making a selection from these standard and well-tried models. The prime consideration in the construction of a silo is to secure a receptacle that is strong enough to resist the great pressure put upon it, and to preserve its contents

air tight. The location should be selected with reference to its convenience for filling and emptying.

According to recognized authority, each cow should have an allowance of about four tons of silage in the seven months it is usually fed. It is, therefore, easy to determine by the number of cattle to be substituted, how much silage it is necessary to preserve. A silo reasonably deep is the best preservative of its contents and the most economical, but it is held by good authority that it is desirable to keep the structure within reasonable bounds, and when the demand goes beyond that, it is better to have two or more silos.

Next in importance to the discovery of the great advantage of silage as a winter feed and the invention of the modern silo, is the machinery employed in preparing the silage and packing it. We have by no means reached the end of improvement in this direction, but the means now employed have greatly lessened the labor of filling the silo, besides providing for the better preservation of the contents, and practically eliminating waste.

From the hand-cutter and the hand-fork method of handling the ensilage, we have advanced through the horse-power cutter and belt conveyor to the gasoline or steam engine-driven cutter, blower and distributor, so that as fast as corn may be delivered from the field it is automatically delivered as well-packed ensilage, warranted to preserve its food value with the minimum of waste; and the extensive dairy man would as soon think of being without modern plow, cultivator and binder, as to undertake to carry a dairy through the winter without one or more silos packed with succulent fodder by the latest improved process.

Now plant ensilage corn, and make plans for building a silo, and let them ripen together, and be happy ever after.

FEEDING FOR EGGS

If, in the fall, the farmer has a flock of thrifty hens and pullets, how must he feed them to make them profitable? First, he must find out the composition of milk, that he may know what to feed his cows. The egg, like the milk, is composed largely of protein, and the hen to produce eggs must be fed protein, just as the cow is fed protein to produce milk. But for best results she must have more variety in her feed than the cow and much more exercise.

One reason that so many of the farmers of the west do not get eggs in winter is that their hens are too fat. The hen, like most other animals, prefers corn to any other food and when her favorite food lies in great open piles around her, she is going to eat her fill, especially if she is giving nothing else in its place. We have a problem here that the corn belt farmer will have to solve if he would have plenty of fresh eggs in winter, for we know that when a hen becomes excessively fat the ovaries are paralyzed, and it is a physical impossibility for her to lay. Oats, peas, wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, etc., contain less starch and oils than corn, and are excellent grains to keep in litter for hens to scratch in; sometimes one, sometimes another and again, perhaps a mixture—hens like little surprises. Bundles of unthreshed wheat are excellent to open and throw into the scratching shed for a grain ration.

In regard to the manner of feeding, poultrymen do not agree. Some think it best to feed mash once a day, others think they get sufficiently good results with feeding it three or four times a week. Some claim it is best in winter to feed this mash first thing in the morning, not giving so much but that the hens will scratch in the litter for the grain others feed the hot mash late in the afternoon.

All mashes for chickens should be salted. While salt in excess is rank poison to them, they need a little of this mineral. There is no harm in adding a pinch of black or red pepper or ginger occasionally to supply the lack of certain elements they get from seeds and weeds in summer.

FASTS FOR FOWLS

Whilst an occasional starve is probably a good thing for both humans and poultry, there are three times in the life of a fowl when a twenty-four hour fast is to be specially recommended. These occasions are, immediately after birth, before death, and on confinement in a coop before fattening. The reason for the first of these is that Nature has provided the new-born chick with sufficient nutriment for about thirty-six hours, and any food taken during the first twelve hours or so is probably distinctly detrimental to its well-being. Fasting before death insures that the crop and intestines shall be emptied of food, and thus prevents decomposition taking place. Another good reason is that the flesh of fowls thus fasted eats better, being less liable to the hardness often found in birds shortly after a meal. Thirdly, a fasted bird is much more easily drawn, and the intestines being dry and compact, come away cleanly.

A day's starve, immediately after cooping a bird to be fattened, will ensure a good appetite at the start. Many birds, especially some what wild birds, will reject a meal if offered soon after confinement, and will finish up by refusing food of any sort, be it ever so tempting. So much is being continually written about feeding fowls, that this short article on starving may perhaps come (like the occasional fast to man or bird) as a refreshing novelty, and as such may prove useful. This has the advantage of being advice easy to follow, for whatever excuses may be offered for neglecting to feed scientifically, the laziest can hardly find any trouble in starving a fowl.



A PROSPECTOR HITTING THE TRAIL

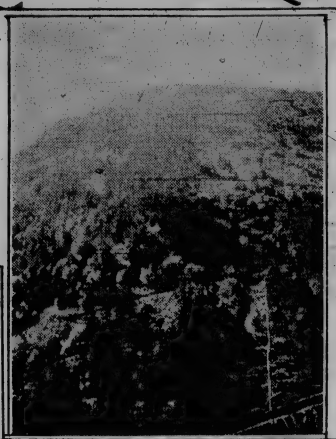
(Continued from Page One.)

do if I don't lead you to the claims." One night some of the party suggested the time had come for Burgess to show them the claims, or — That night he disappeared, and the party broke up, to make its way south as it could. Some remained, A. J. Rainey, the Stewarts, and one or two others, and all have become comparatively rich. The Stewarts found the rich Mountain Boy mine, which they, J. D. Conway, now mining recorder, and their partner, Ward Brightwell, a negro, sold to J. W. Edgecombe, of Seattle, for \$250,000, and a close corporation; with a capital of \$3,500,000, has been formed by D. D. Mann, the railroad magnate, to develop this mine. It was the second mine located, the Roosevelt having been located by Rainey in 1899. The Mountain Boy was not staked until September, 1902, being considered too far in by the Stewarts when they found it in 1898. It is a wonderful mine. Nature has done much to develop it. Huge slides have bared the ledges and left them sticking out in the face—they can be seen clear on the mountain's side for miles. The green oxidation attracted the prospectors when they were miles away. It has a big showing of silver-lead, concentrating ore. The miners have been engaged up to the present in building bunkhouses and buildings, making trails, etc., and development work is about to commence. This will involve, among other things, a concentrator.

On the Red Cliff mine, where the first whistle blew on May 17 of this year, a tunnel has been driven 300 feet up. This tunnel is in the face of a most rugged mountain, rising sheer, with great red streaks showing where the mineral has leached out from the rock; it is in very truth a red cliff. Near the mouth of the tunnel Lydden Creek tumbles down the gulch from high in the mountain, a foaming glacial torrent, with fall after fall. The tunnel high in the hill has demonstrated the ore body of copper-gold, veins of iron and copper pyrites, assays of which have shown good values.

In charge of E. B. Webster, a mining engineer from Toronto, the staff of the mine is now engaged on the greatest gamble, but one in which the cards certainly seem to be stacked in favor of them. They are driving a tunnel 370 feet below the tunnel in the mountainside, below the bed of Lydden Creek, to strike the ore body 370 feet below—and they confidently expect to strike the ore. Three shifts are at work with compressors, cutting 200 feet per

At the RAINBOW'S END

BY
J. GORDON
SMITH

WHERE THE TRAIL ZIGZAGS UP THE 400 FEET ABOVE THE SEA TO LITTLE CASINO ...

month into the base of the mountain. It is anticipated that a tunnel 4,300 feet long is required to strike the ore body, and by December it is anticipated the ore will be reached. That night the photograph in the bunkhouse will have but one record playing "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight." There certainly will.

In the Stewart mine of the Stewart Mining & Development Co., one of the richest of all the properties, a streak of native silver has just been found in the No. 3 ledge, a green ledge of galena that sparkles like a jeweller's shop. Some very rich values have been taken from this ledge. The two Stewarts, prospecting, came up from the Bear River side in 1908, and after following some flat, located in the gulch which cut through one of their claims, they staked a claim on the hilltop called Sunbeam. When they camped there, two prospectors, Miranville and Wallace, came and asked them where they considered the likeliest place to prospect. They sent the couple down the gulch, and Miranville and Wallace located the George E., the richest of the Stewart claims. In 1907, W. Higgett formed a company for the development of the property, taking in seven claims and a fraction. It was not until 1908 that any work was done, and in the following year the long tunnel, now in 425 feet, was started. Four tunnels have been cut, all in good ore, which in the "Green" ledge, No. 3, has been stripped to a width of 27 feet. The miners are now drifting on the hanging wall, cross-cutting back, and are getting fine ore 60 feet on the drift, the streak of native silver being located during the drifting. It is a great ledge, this on which the Stewart and Portland mines are located, traceable for miles, and every mining engineer who has seen these properties on it has been enthusiastic.

The district has the makings of a great mining camp. It would have been developed earlier but for the adversities of M. K. Rogers. This well-known mining man was prominently identified with the same district, and had bonded many of the best showings located by prospectors during the past few years. The Daly faction dropped Rogers at this time, however, and he was unable to carry out his contracts. When it was noised about that M. K. Rogers had dropped his properties, those unaware of his financial difficulties with the Daly faction, considered that the showings could not be worth while, and it was not until Messrs. Dickie, Beeton and others of the Portland Canal, and the Stewarts, with their George E. and Red Cliff Co., carried out development work last spring, that miners were attracted. Then came the bad advertisement of the Bitter Creek so-called mountain of gold; but this, too, has resulted in attracting capital to the district.

The Portland Canal mine will within a few days begin work on the concentrator, and this will show the riches to be taken from the hills of the Stewart district. The concentrator has a capacity of 50 tons of ore a day, and is so arranged that it can be converted to treat 100 tons per day if necessary. The concentrator and the camp buildings rise in echelon, as it were, at the foot of the mountain, with an aerial tram reaching 2,450 feet up, where the three tunnels are cut in the mountainside, and another camp, that of the miner, is perched on the hillside. The three tunnels, all in good ore, are driven fifty-feet above each other. The ore is pyrites and galena, with argente and native silver, and carries gold, silver and lead, the chief values being in silver. The three tunnels are in 200, 225 and 450 feet.

While dealing with the principal mines it should be stated that there are a large number of other mines, with camps of from ten to twenty-five men, carrying out development work; but the majority are in the early stages of work, nearly all holding the promise of rich mines. The International mine has a 400-foot showing, with assays running from \$40 to \$75 to the ton. The Big Casino, perched 4100 feet above the valley, has fourteen men at work, and they have stripped 100 feet of the lode, which carries good gold and copper values. The Roosevelt intends soon to install a compressor plant and drive two new tunnels. A bunkhouse ninety feet long has been built for its crew. The Portland-Bear River property has a thin ledge in the mountain-face, giving very rich values, some assays showing over \$400 to the ton. Then there are many others—the Glacier Creek group of D. D. Mann, Bear River, Main Reef, Rush-Portland, Lordgordy, Salmon Glacier, and many others. Next year will see this camp a very busy one, and there will be some rich mines in process of development.

Meanwhile the prospector is in the hills seeking other mines, seeing always new pots of gold at the end of new rainbows. The prospector finds hidden safes, where nature has locked up here treasures through the ages, and the mining engineer comes along with the combination which unlocks the safes and leaves the treasures bare.

DISCOURAGED

Th' world is a goin' too rapid fer me. An' Dobbin, we're old an' we feel it; why we air as much out o' place on th' roads o' today As a live diplodocus er mummy, an' they hev been, so they tell us, distinct fer so long That no one now livin' has seen one; it's wrong Fer to stand in th' way blockin' progress, I s'pose. So it's time me an' Dobbin had turned up our toes.

I kin recollect th' first auto thet whizzed Past my cart in th' road, how it sputtered an' sized. An' that's about all thet I seen, if 'twas me Er Dobbin scared worst! I don't know; there's a tree. As ye go round th' bend rather side o' th' hill, With a broken branch on it, I hung there until I was helped by a neighbor, too flustered to speak. An' Dobbin—he didn't git home fer a week.

Then autos got common an' sassy an' gay. Th' smell o' one couldn't blow out o' th' way Fore another would chug into sight; then, when I Was watchin' a bunch o' them once goin' by, Th' chaps runnin' of 'em looked up in th' air. On! I looked, an' Dobbin, an' blame me if there Wasn't a flyin' machine goin' smooth as ye please! An' th' autos jumped ditches an' tried to climb trees!

An' Dobbin—he tried to crawl under th' barn. But I beat him to it, 'n' all I said was, "Darn!" When autos come people said horses must go. But I didn't think it; but nowadays, though, I do; so does Dobbin, he wants to go! He Is scared of a shadow, an' that describes me! I'm old—an' I'm done—I would let go th' reins Fore somethin' comes on thet'll scare aero-planes.

Judd Mortimer Lewis.

UPHILL WORK.

Paryenne Hostess (to stable boy attired as waiter for the occasion of a dinner party)—James, why do you not fill Mr. de Glutton's glass?

James—Lor, ma'am, what's the use? He empties it as fast as I fill it.—Tit Bits.

The Situation in Spain

Before this article appears in print, conditions in Spain—owing to the Portuguese situation—may be critical. No one dare say what the outcome may be. But to the spectator on the "side lines" the uprising in Lisbon and the provinces adds new interest to the situation between Canalejas and the Carlists.

The prime minister of Spain, in the present crisis, finds himself on the horns of a dilemma. If by undue haste or zeal he should excite a Catholic uprising, the Carlists will raise an army, so Don Jaime declares; and, fighting for the Church, claim the succession. If, on the other hand, he yields, he will lose the support of those who now back his measures, and his fight will end in a fiasco. Everyone will remember that the Carlists were originally followers of that Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, who, asserting his right to the throne, entered Spain, and raised an army against the government in 1872-3, but failed in effecting his purpose. The Carlists are Ultramontanes, and when the present Pope, Pius X., was Sarto, Bishop of Venice, in whose diocese Don Jaime has his castle, the Bishop naturally came into friendship with the royal claimant, as we are reminded by the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung. The Cardinal Bishop of Madrid was even instructed to oppose Bishop Sarto's election, says the same organ, because of his close intimacy with Don Jaime. A good deal of importance is attached to the Carlist element in the situation by the very influential and well-informed Koelnische Zeitung, which informs us that many Carlist members of the Cortes, Deputies and Senators have betaken themselves to Frohsdorf, where Don Jaime has his resi-

on the public debt and pensions, the sum devoted to the clergy is £1,600,000; and this does not include other large sums paid in fees. For the 49 provinces of the Peninsula there are 58 dioceses; there are 61 bishops or archbishops, and some 21,000 canons and minor dignitaries.

Moreover, the Church, says this follower of Canalejas, knocks out competition in Spain and leaves many trades and professions, and large tracts of landed property the monopoly of the clergy and religious orders. Hence the popularity of Mr. Canalejas' measures even among some faithful Catholics. The Spanish Liberal explains this as follows:

"The desire felt by the Spanish nation to be relieved of some part of this heavy annual charge of nearly £2,000,000 has contributed largely to the popularity of the Radical Government; but indignation at the privileges enjoyed by the religious communities is an even greater influence in its favor. These pay no territorial contribution. The magnificent properties of the monks pay no rates whatever, and in consequence of this the Spanish citizen living in their neighborhood has to pay an exorbitant rent. Neither do these religious communities pay the industrial tax or the personal tax. At the same time their inmates are exempt from military service, and from the redemption fee of £60 in lieu of military service which is exacted from other Spanish citizens. The result of this is that in certain towns of special industries the workers, especially the women, can not live. The elaborate working in linen which formerly gave so much employment to the wives and daughters of the wage-earners has passed entirely into the hands of the convents. The workwomen of Saragossa were dying of hunger last year while in the convents an elaborate trousseau valued at many thousands of dollars was being worked. Such facts as these explain the peculiar vindictiveness of the women against the religious houses—a vindictiveness seen in its full extent during the 'tragic week' of Barcelona last year.

THE MODERN "NINETY AND NINE."

(By C. L. Armstrong.)

It's cruel business, this range-sheep growing, cruel and hard and rough. The waste of animal life through starvation, freezing, and smothering in stampedes is enormous. A few very few, flock-masters make provision for hard winters; but the majority do not. Let there come a wet snow, falling with little wind, as happens on some parts of the range, each winter, and the grass is buried. The sheep then huddle in their bedding ground and wait; the herder sits in the wagon by his stove, reading his magazines, or smoking his pipe, or chewing his tobacco, or indulging whatever similar, foible he may foster. He knows he can't help the sheep. A regiment of empty-handed herders could do no more than one. It snows on, the wind blows afresh, the temperature drops. The wet snow covering the brown grass out on the pasture lands takes on a crust of ice; ice cakes the fleeces of the sheep; they huddle together, pleading in tremulous bleats for the succor which does not come. The storm rages across the wilds, bending its force upon them. They sink beneath the weight of hunger and cold and snow, and perish, waiting their anguish until death stifles their quivering lament. Many a man's start, many a man's alarm, goes this way each year on the sheeprange.

It's cheaper figures the flockmaster, in proportion to the cost of feed when a man must buy it, to let a large percentage of the flock starve than to bring all through the winter by feeding. [It must be remembered that the sheep lost, unless a man is just starting out, represents very little, in actual cost of production, to the flockmaster. The range has done all of it, save the labors of the herder and his dog.—G. W. Ogden, in Everybody's.]

There were forty thousand sheep that lay Far out in the driving storm. The snow fell wet all the bitter day, And only the shepherd was warm. Far o'er the plains he could hear their cry, Weak and helpless and begging to die.

And none of the helpless ever knew How vain was the cry they raised; How the flockmaster "figured to lose a few" (on the plains where his lambs had grazed. So, weaker and weaker, they made their cry Starving and freezing and begging to die.

And one by one, as the wet snow froze, The helpless perished there, The innocent lambs and the soft-eyed ewes, For the shepherd denied their prayer. And at last in the storm he could hear no cry From the weak that had suffered And begged to die.

No more when the snow piled cold and deep; When the wind blows keen and high, Does the shepherd venture to find his sheep And rescue them e'er they die? The flockmaster figures—and curses the cost In dollars and cents his sheep that are lost.

GUESSING AHEAD.

Dot (aged six)—Mamma, if I get married will I have a husband like papa? Mamma—Yes. "And if I don't get married will I be an old maid like Aunt Martha?" "Mamma, it's a tough world for us women, isn't it?"—London Spare Moments.

ODD SIDELIGHTS ON ENGLISH

People use such expressions as these: "He made me afeard." "The price of corn ris yesterday." "I will axe him his name." These phrases are generally set down for barbarous English; but they are not all so; in one sense they are quite as good English as: "He made me afraid." "The price of corn rose," etc.; "will ask him, etc." "Afeard," used by Spenser, is the regular participial of the old verb "to afeare," as "afraid" is of "to affray," and just as good English; "ris," or "rise," is an old preterit of "to rise"; "to axe," is not a mispronunciation of "to ask," but a genuine English form of the word—the form which in the earlier English is constantly assumed. "Axe" occurs continually in Tyndale's translation of the Bible. "Put them things away," is not bad, but only antiquated, English.

Dr. Latham, in his grammar, gives curious instances of the misspelling of words arising from their sound, which error has led to the production not only of a form, but of a meaning, very different from the original. Thus "Dent de Lion," originally referring to the root, has been corrupted into dandy lion, having reference to the flaunting aspect of the flower. "Contredance" has become country dance; "shamfastness," originally referring to the attire, has been converted into shamface, and applied to the countenance. "Cap-a-pie" (Italian), for the first-sized sheet, has produced foolscap. "Asparagus," sparrowgrass; "girasole artichoke," Jerusalem artichoke.

It is a curious but easily explicable fact that always and everywhere in civilized countries there have prevailed to a greater or less extent two distinct modes of speech. The one is the style of the literary aristocracy, the other of the unlettered commonalty.

Halliwel's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, Obsolete Proverbs and Ancient Customs," contains no less than 50,000 words, which is about the number of provincialisms which it is estimated exist in the colloquial tongue of the lower classes of England, this estimate being founded upon actual collections made in thirty-five counties.

.. Things Theatrical ..

Victoria seems to be assured of two theatres next season as matters stand at the present time, and unless Mrs. Anderson gives us up in disgust and drops her theatre ideas altogether it would not be a matter of great surprise if we had as many as three. Surely it never rains but it pours. There are some real earnest theatre-goers in Victoria who have been assiduously attending the deserving shows for many years. Lately they began to agitate for better theatre accommodation, but their voices were as whispers in a high wind. Then, suddenly, the wind drops and theatres begin booming up on every hand. Soon shall we be having first nights and real honest-to-goodness dramatic criticisms, and go sauntering up and down the foyers prouder than rustling in unpaid-for silk.

The Huron L. Blyden Stock Company, occupied the boards during the greater portion of last week. On Saturday evening Wilton Lackaye, an actor who has made his mark in recent years, appeared—or was booked to appear when this page went to press—in "The Battle," and judging by the reviews from other cities those who patronized the performance were not disappointed.

Advance agents have been plentiful this week. Of course, one swallow does not make a summer, and it takes more than three swallows to drink a spring. But sixteen advance agents can go a long way towards making a theatrical season. One of them will have a new yarn to spin when he arrives on Broadway again. Cliff Denham, resident manager of the Victoria, has an Irish terrier—at least, he says it is an Irish terrier, and the dog does not deny it. This terrier, Patsy, must have been a member of the Toronto Fire Department at one stage of his career, for he just abhors fires. By the same token, he seems to be a member of some canine Purify League, because he will not put up with cigarette smoking. One day last week Patsy was taking his siesta beneath the office chair when an advance man for one of the big shows dropped in for a little interchange of hot air. He was smoking a cigarette, and as he talked, he held it in his hand down low, about knee height. This was easy for Patsy. Before the advance man knew what had happened, the dog had knocked the lighted cigarette from the advance man's fingers. The agent turned just in time to see Patsy stamp the fire from the cigarette with his paw. The same dog will become almost frantic if a lighted match is held near him, and he will not be satisfied until he has reached it and snuffed out the flame.

Two comedies, one musical and one otherwise, will be among the next offerings of importance locally. The first of these, Mort H. Singer's production of "The Goddess of Liberty," in which Joseph E. Howard, who comes highly praised by Eastern critics both as a comedian of merit and a composer of taking music, is starring, will fold the boards next Thursday evening, and there is every reason to expect that it will be a most entertaining show. Mr. Howard takes the part of one Lord Jack Wyngate, of England. Lord Jack has been the wayward son with a vengeance, and when the plot begins he has been ordered by his family to marry a rich young lady resident in America in order that the family fortune may be recouped and the ancient estate rehabilitated. Consequently a marriage is arranged for Lord Jack by his cousin, Lord Algonquin, with a Miss Hope Butterworth, daughter of a wealthy New Yorker, Mr. Horace Butterworth. The latter has a great fondness for athletics and has reared his children as if they were each and all intended to be champion athletes. Lord Jack has a hard time of it, when he visits the Butterworths' country place, and much of the fun is derived from his experiences with Miss Butterworth, her sister and their cousin, Miss Phyllis Crane. Of course, Lord Jack falls in love with Miss Crane, a poor girl. Dur-

ing the wedding rehearsal he manages to have a fictitious cablegram delivered to him. This announces that an elder brother whom he believed dead has returned home and claimed the title. The Butterworths annul the marriage arrangements at once, and Lord Jack then declares his love for Miss Crane and admits the falsity of the cablegram. Of course it turns out that Miss Crane is an heiress too.

This is rather a better plot than most latter-day musical comedies possess. The company of seventy-five is said to include some very pretty girls who can sing and dance, and a really first-class lot of scenery and costumes.

The comedy which is "otherwise" in Rida Johnson Young's "The Lottery Man," and the critics who have already seen this successful Bijou Theatre play pronounce it one of the best for many seasons. In fact Alan Dale, who has a reputation for being acid, declared that he laughed even after he had got to bed on the night he first saw this show. In the play, Mrs. Young has seized upon the habit of many newspapers today of endeavoring to increase circulation by various clever schemes. The central figure in the comedy is a newspaper reporter, Jack Wright. Wright owes his employer a large sum of money, and he offers to square accounts, to turn in one of the most sensational "stoops" the paper has ever known. His idea is for the paper to conduct a huge lottery, with him for the prize. The proprietor explains that lotteries are against the law. Wright declares that this point may be evaded because the law says "prizes shall not be given away," whereas nothing at all is said about the prize giving himself away. The lottery is duly announced, and thousands of old maids of all ages and colors—buy coupons at one dollar each. Meanwhile Wright unfortunately falls in love with a very charming girl. The fear that he will be won by one of the old maids moves him to work night and day to get possession of as many coupons as his limited means will allow. His devoted mother even pawns some family trinkets in order that she may help her son. The last day arrives and the winning number is announced—1323. Alas for Wright! the ticket is held by Lizzy, a be-whiskered and faded spinster in the household of the newspaper proprietor. Every ef-

Is character best developed by the influence of the city or the country? This is the all vital question which affords the theme of Clyde Fitch's last play, "The City." With its intense dramatic force, "The City" is conceded to be one of the most powerful plays of modern times. Without doubt it is the strongest play ever written by the late Clyde Fitch, whose works have mostly run to comedy. In "The City" he has given the public a drama full of inspiration, containing a strong moral lesson. "The City" came to the Victoria after a long and successful run at the Lyric Theatre, New York, on Tuesday evening next.

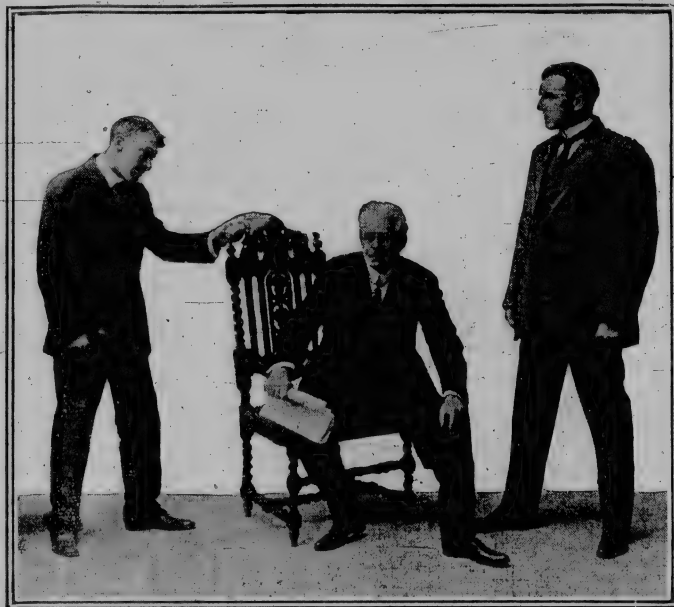
To attempt to tell the story of "The City" would be a mockery of its real power. Aside from the interest in the story, the characters are so finely and humanly drawn that they make a strong personal appeal. One sees the far-reaching effects of a single mistake from which both innocent and guilty suffer alike.

November is to be rich in entertainment. On the fourth we are to have an evening with Madame Hughes-Thomas' Welsh Ladies' Choir, an organization which has won marked approval in some of the largest musical centres. Three years ago this choir appeared before the late King and Queen Alexandra on board the royal yacht at Cardiff, and their Majesties were much impressed and wholly pleased. Three nights later William Faversham will appear in Charles Frederic Nirdlinger's play, "The World and His Wife," an adaptation from the famous Spanish play of the genius Jose Echegaray, "El Gran Galeoto." It deals with the terrible results of heedless gossip, and is said to be truly excellent. Towards the end of the month we are to have Henry W. Savat's company in Bisson's famous Patissier drama of mother love, "Madame X." We gave an outline of the plot of this play last week. The piece is gaining in favor steadily in the East, and with promise of a good company there is no reason why it should not prove of merit here.

Those local theatre-goers who enjoy something out of the ordinary are advised to insist upon having De Wolf Hopper recite "Casey at the Bat," when the lanky comedian appears here on the evening of November 10 in his latest success, "A Matinee Idol." This classic of baseball "poems"

ern audiences than most of the new themes devised later.

The story of Mascagni's new opera, "Ysobel," which is to be produced for the first time in any country in America next fall by the newly-organized Bessie Abott and Opera Company, is taken from the legend of Lady Godiva, the oldest known version of which dates back to the thirteenth century, but which is most familiar through Tennyson's poem. The



Scene from the Fitch Play, "The City," coming Tuesday Night

action is set in the town of Coventry, during the eleventh century. Luigi Illica, the librettist, who was also responsible for the libretto of "Tosca" and several other standard operas, has departed from the original legend in many instances. It is "Ysobel," the daughter of the Earl of Chester, who makes the famous ride to save her townfolk. To protect her during her act of sacrifice, an edict is issued condemning any

est; as a play, although it admits of more than one strong scene, there is so very little to relieve the hopeless sadness of the plot that it is quite harrowing. And even the relief afforded in the novel at the end is denied in the play, perhaps in the interests of logic and truth. In the former the White Sister is released from her vows and lives happily ever after with her soldier; in the play, after shooting himself—to aid a purpose which we confess to being too dull to perceive—he is nursed by the nun, who—in order to thus be near him—relinquishes her intention of volunteering for the leper colony at Rangoon. Then, just when things appeared to be most interesting the soldier lover "up and dies," and the White Sister continues in orders.

The manner in which the play was presented could hardly have been improved upon. The company was made up of artists of the highest order, and from the standpoint of clever acting, the play was a pure treat.

COMPLIMENTS OF LADY SPENCER.

During his first Vicereignty, from 1868 to 1874, Lord Spencer and his wife, who was then at the zenith of her beauty, were popular even in quarters where British officials are not as a rule looked upon with favor. The Earl was nicknamed the Red Cross Knight and the Lady-Lieutenant came to be known as Spencer's Faerie Queen. Lord Spencer's last public appearance before leaving Ireland in 1879 was at a school where his wife was distributing prizes. The speaker called upon to return a vote of thanks to the distinguished guests concluded his remarks by saying to the Lord-Lieutenant: "We all hope to see you back again—you and the work of art that sits by your side." The remark was meant as a compliment to Lady Spencer, but might certainly have been more happily worded.—Pall Mall Gazette.

In "The White Sister," the F.

THE BOY SCOUT CAMP FIRE

Although it is pretty widely known in Victoria, how the Boy Scouts are organized it would perhaps be a good plan to here repeat the organization of the Brigade. The Commissioner, who fills that post for the whole of British Columbia, is Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, who until twelve months ago was in command of the Fifth Regiment in this city; the secretary is Mr. A. O. Hughes who was one of the original promoters of the Scout idea here, and these two gentlemen are assisted by a local committee which meets monthly, and consists of the scout master of the various troops and the staff of the brigade, which in addition to the commissioner and secretary

before the Scouts number over a thousand.

At the end of the first financial year on September 30th, the association had a balance of close on \$120, and this without any outside help except for part of the proceeds of a lecture given by Mr. Frederic Villiers in May. This is brought about by a monthly subscription of 15 cents per boy being levied, and in most troops a separate troop fund is run for the purchase of any materials needed by the troops. The subscriptions to the central fund are devoted to the purchase of badges, etc., and the summer camp was also run entirely from these sources.

The following boys have been awarded their second class badges having satisfactorily passed tests in signalling, first aid, cooking, tracking, fire lighting in the open, scout pace, which is a pace by which it is possible to keep up for long distances at a time without unduly fatiguing oneself. Knowledge of the principal points of the compass; F. Kirk, L. Diespecker, R. G. McDonald, D. McBrady, C. Milligan, G. Pauline, R. G. Goodwin, H. Brown, R. Nash, A. Todd, H. Bray, T. Jones, W. Cutler, R. Steele, A. Knox, R. Renouf and H. Brown, Jr., of C Troop; R. Graham, of J troop; R. E. A. Diespecker of K troop. All these boys are now going strong to see who shall be the first to pass their first class tests which are considerably harder than those of the second class.

The brigade is lucky in possessing two really first class boy's bands, one a brass and one a band under the leadership of Canon Cooper and Mr. Plowright, and a bugle band taught by Mr. M. S. Frampton. The brass band made such a good impression on the judges of the inter-troop competition at the B.C.A.A. exhibition last Saturday that they were awarded the cup presented by the executive.

Sports have taken quite a prominent place in the V. B. S. programme, and are organized for the boys by a committee consisting of Mr. A. O. Hughes, Mr. G. Frampton and Mr. E. A. Selfe, and one representative from each troop. At the only meet at which the Scouts have been represented namely the Y.M.C.A. junior field meet in May, the boys were very successful taking one first prize and four seconds out of six events entered for. Inter-troop competitions have also taken place, notable among them being the troop relay race at the 5th R.C.G.A. sports in June, which was won by C troop with D troop second. C troop were also successful in winning a cup presented for the troop making the most marks in two races, one of one mile, and one of two miles, and indeed this was almost a runaway victory as in addition to supplying the first two men home in the two mile event they also won the one mile race. The longer event was notable for display of unselfishness on the part of the second man home who could easily have won himself but held back so that the eventual winner could have the satisfaction of saying that he had won both of the events, and this is an example of how well the boys have pulled together for one another's good. A football scheme has been prepared for the coming winter, and the only difficulty at present is that of providing a ground on Saturday afternoons. OBSERVER.

THE CONSOLER.

An exchange recounts the following conversation between a minister and a man whose wife was buried that day.

"My brother," said the preacher, "I know that this is a great grief that has overtaken you, and though you are compelled to mourn the loss of this one, who has been your companion and partner in life, I will console you with the assurance that there is another who sympathizes with you and seeks to embrace you in the arms of unfailing love."

To this the bereaved husband replied by asking as he gazed into the minister's face: "What's her name?"



"Goddess of Liberty"

fort is made by Wright to buy Lizzy off, but she refuses to give up, and steadfastly demands her husband. Wright is at his wits' end when, with newspaper instinct, he discovers that Lizzy stole the coupon from the cook. He uses this knowledge to frighten her. Lizzy finally surrenders in fear of arrest, and Wright marries the girl he loves. The company sent here by the Shuberts to present this merry comedy includes William Rosell, Lucia Moore, Florence Robertson, Vivian Ogden and May Donahue. It is due here a week from tomorrow night.

was made famous by Hopper many years ago. He never recites it now save by urgent request, but when he does, it is worth the price of admission just to hear him. Mr. Hopper is to be supported by Miss Louise Dresser, an actress whose name is almost as well known as that of Mr. Hopper. The theme of the piece is said to be over one hundred and fifty years old. It was evolved as long ago as 1651 by Moliere, the greatest French playwright of his day. Yet, in its run of four months in New York theatre, it was proved that the old theme is more appealing to mod-

ern audiences than most of the new themes devised later. The hero of the opera, a young huntsman who has worshipped Lady Ysobel from afar, takes advantage of the only chance to bring himself to her notice by defying the edict. He remains on a balcony and pelts her with flowers as she passes. Here begins the love story around which the opera is built. A descriptive intermezzo will depict the ride. Signor Mascagni will himself conduct each performance of the new opera.

In "The White Sister," the F.

"Pelorus Jack"—The Finned Pilot of New Zealand

W. Farmer Whyte, in The Scrap Book

To be specially protected by a great government, is a singular experience to befall a denizen of the deep, but such is actually the case with a certain strange fish, known as "Pelorus Jack." Many a passenger going to or coming from Nelson, New Zealand, by steamer via the French Pass, has seen this famous white dolphin—for he has been classed as of the dolphin family—as he comes out regularly to meet the coastal steamers making that port. He is a revered institution. For some twenty years has this wonderful marine pilot been "on the job."

Jack usually appears in the neighborhood of Pelorus Sound, and disports in front of and around the steamers' bows until he has brought his wards safely to the entrance of the French Pass. In case of steamers bound to Wellington he joins them near the pass and escorts them until the Chetwode Islands are abeam. Then he returns to his secret home, to feed on cuttlefish and other life abounding there, until the next vessel heaves in sight.

He seems to be always on the watch, night and day. Even in the midnight hours, steamers negotiating the pass are joined by Jack. Swimming swiftly along in the phosphorescent waters, appearing and reappearing on either side of the ship's cutter, or darting ahead like a flash of flame in the darkness of the sea, he is easily identified. He is, without doubt, the most singular creature inhabiting the sea, and the most beloved.

Ask any man who goes down to the sea in ships in that part of the world, and he will tell you that Jack is the best friend he ever had. And Jack has a life-saving record—a record that is nothing less than astonishing. That is how he earned the distinction of being protected by a special proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

Pelorus Jack is a cetacean, of the dolphin family, and is about fourteen feet in length. A blunt nose, a humped forehead, a high falcate dorsal fin, and a narrow fluked tail are distinguishing marks. In color he is bluish-white, tinged with purple and yellow, with irregular brown-edged lines running in all directions. His flippers are blackish, mottled with grey.

For a long time the actual species to which Jack belonged was in doubt. He was often described as a white whale, sometimes as a monster white shark, but now he has been classified as *Risso's dolphin* (*Grampus griseus*). It is said that a school of fish similar to Pelorus Jack was first noticed in Pelorus Sound half a century ago, and that Jack is the only survivor.

In former days steamer passengers and others frequently shied at the big, harmless creature as he played around the ships. To prevent his destruction from all such murderers, a proclamation appeared in the New Zealand Government Gazette of September 20, 1904, making it unlawful for any person "to take the first or mammal of species commonly known as *Risso's dolphin* (*Grampus griseus*) in the waters of Cook Strait, or of the bays, sounds and estuaries adjacent thereto.

Pelorus Jack thus became a national possession.

Among the Maoris of the Marlborough and Nelson districts, this remarkable fish is as celebrated as he is among the white visitors—more so, in fact; for while the white man looks on Jack as merely an interesting kind of freak, many of the natives have a veneration for him as a "taniwha," or ocean god, and they have long and interesting legends concerning his habits and history.

He is a benevolent sea-diet of the Ngati-Kuia—a small tribe whose remnants live near the entrance of Pelorus Sound, and at the Croxelles, just to the south of the French Pass. Indeed, one old chief, Kipa Hemi Whiro, who lives near the mouth of the Pelorus, claims Jack as his family "taniwha."

He narrates long and circumstantial tribal traditions concerning this famous cetacean. Kipa Hemi is the last of the old historians and "kaumatua" of the Ngati-Kuia, and he is regarded by all the neighboring Maoris as the leading authority on their ancestral lore and "whakapapa" (genealogical recitals). His statements are never disputed.

Kipa's account of Pelorus Jack—or "Kaikai-a-warō," as he calls him—goes back for at least eleven generations, or two hundred and seventy-five years. It is one of those legendary stories, in which fact and fiction are wonderfully intermingled.

The duration of life of the cetaceans is said to be much longer than the average human life; but, according to the Maoris, Kaikai-a-warō must be very long-lived indeed. Evidently there was a great fish of very similar habits to Pelorus Jack haunting, long ago, these same waters.

This is Kipa Hemi's narrative of Pelorus Jack, as told to Mr. Cowan, of the New Zealand Government Tourist Department:

"E hoa, you want to know my story of my taniwha-fish, whom you pakehas call Pelorus Jack? Well, I will tell what I know, and this fish has for many generations past been the sea-god of my family.

"My ancestors were piloted on their canoe voyages by Kaikai-a-warō, and some of them were saved from death by him. So it is well that this should be written down and preserved in your book.

"Bear in mind that this is no common creature of the ocean. He is the embodiment of our tribal mana; he is our family guardian deity, and he has a mana-tapu—a very great 'manu-tapu.' And so now I will tell you his story.

"You must know that in ancient times

every Maori chief had his particular family 'atua' or god, besides the national gods of the race. Some of these family and personal 'atua' were in the form of birds, some were in the form of fish, some were stones. I am descended from Kupe, the great navigator who crossed the Moana-nui-a-Kiwa (the Pacific Ocean) in his canoe Matahūruru, and who was the first, as far as history goes, to explore these shores of Cook Strait.

"Kupe's descendants lived on the northern shores of Cook Strait until about eleven generations ago, when one of them, the chief Matua-hautere, crossed to the South Island and the islands of the sounds; and with him, escorting his canoe, came my god-fish, Kaikai-a-warō.

"When my forefather, Matua-hautere, crossed the sea of Raukawa (Cook Strait) to the Wai-pounamu, there came along with him this god-fish; and that was the first time he was seen in the waters of Hoiere. The canoe crew paddled along, and Kaikai-a-warō came rolling along with them, shooting away sometimes ahead and sometimes abreast of the canoe-bows, and in his rolling he seemed to give the time for the paddles.

"And the crew paddled gaily along and chanted their canoe-songs, for they were cheer-

ful and Te Aumiti and Whakatu (where Nelson now stands).

"He used to precede the canoe, leading them safely along the way they were to go; and he played around their bows, just as he does today around the steamers and the launches of the 'pakeha.'

"On my 'whakapapa' which you have written down you will see the name Koangaumu. That descendant of Matua-hautere lived five or six generations ago (about one hundred and fifty years since). To his assistance when in dire need came to his sacred 'taniwha-fish.'

"It was in this wise: Koangaumu, in the course of fighting against the Ngati-Tumatokokiri people, was taken prisoner by them, on Nuku-waia (the largest of the Chetwode Islands), and was shut up in a 'whare' (Maori house) by his enemies. He was to be either killed or enslaved.

"One or two of his relatives shared his captivity; but in the night-time they escaped, and hastily built a little 'mokihi' (raft) of dry flax stalks; and, making rough paddles, they set out upon the sea.

"In his dire need Koangaumu repeated 'karakias' to his gods, and called upon his 'taniwha' for aid. And the god-fish heard. Swimming across from his sea-cave at Kai-

far beyond human endurance, but was she not an Akiritaniwha, and could she not summon the sea-gods to her aid?

"First of all she resorted to divination, after the ancient manner of the Maoris, in order to discover what her fate would be. Going to a flax-bush, she carefully plucked out the 'ritoharakeke' (the heart-stalk at the root of the plant). If it broke short off, it would have been a bad omen. But it did not break off short; it came out whole, and in a manner which indicated that her path lay safe and straight before her.

"So, with confidence in her gods, the brave chieftainess took to the sea. She walked down to the extreme southern point of Kapiti Island, and, gazing over the sea to the mountains of her island-home, she recited a 'karakai-chant,' an invocation to her gods, for aid to cross the strait and for strength to sustain her in the ocean swim; and, having chanted her song, she cast herself into the sea, and struck out for Arapawa Island.

"And her invocations and the 'karakias' that she kept murmuring as she swam were answered. Her tribal taniwha, Kaikai-a-warō, came to her aid. Yes, this very fish, whom you 'pakehas' call Pelorus Jack, bore her up in

and the crews of those steamers threw meat over to feed him. This is why he first came out in search of passing steamers, a habit which he has continued up to the present time.

"Friend, I know of the reports of these days concerning the doings of this pilot fish. I have seen him in this sound, Hoiere; and, should any person be ignorant of the fact that this fish was seen when the mouth of Pelorus Sound was reached, let me tell them that he was seen there by my forefathers. It was my tribe who were the 'rangitiras' that owned this fish, down from my ancestors to me and my people.

The old historian, taking up the Sounds chart, indicated with his finger the limits of Kaikai-a-warō's sea-patrol today. The usual range of his travels is about seven or eight miles east and west, or from three to four miles each way from the vicinity of the ocean-cave at Kaimahi Rock.

Kipa said that the eastern limit of his travels is usually about Motu-ngarara, or Titi Island, off Alligator's Head; or between three and the Chetwode Islands. About here he joins the steamers bound for Nelson and escorts them past Anatoto, or Clay Point, in the direction of the narrow sea-channel of the French Pass. That is his self-imposed duty.

But, says Kipa, he does not actually pilot them through the pass; he usually leaves them about half-way between Clay Point and the entrance to French Pass, and returns to his home at the mouth of the Hoiere, often picking up another steamer or launch on the way, to accompany it and go rolling round it as he did round the canoes in the olden times.

And the 'kaumatua' of Ngati-Kuia is very positive in his belief that Pelorus Jack of today is the self-same fish of ancient days—the 'taniwha' of the salt sea which played round Matua-hautere's canoe, and piloted Koangaumu's little 'mokihi' to safety in the night of dread, and brought the valiant swimmer, Hinepoupou, safely through the sea of Raukawa.

WASHINGTON'S FLAG

Another valuable relic of Washington has been recently added to the Valley Forge Museum of American History. This is Washington's headquarters flag. His marquee was purchased by the museum last fall at a cost of \$5,000, after having been exhibited for years in the National Museum at Washington. It was his first headquarters here, and was used by him throughout the war of the revolution.

Now, through the courtesy of Miss Frances B. Lovell, a descendant of Betty Lewis, the sister of Washington, the flag of the commander-in-chief of the armies of the patriots is exhibited with the famous war tent.

For years the flag has been a treasured heirloom in Miss Lovell's family, and few have known of its existence. Upon her father's death she became its owner. It was known in the family as "Washington's headquarters flag."

"That it is the unidentified flag of Peale's portraits there can be no doubt," says the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, founder of the museum, and who obtained the treasured relic. "The flag of one picture," says the Rev. Mr. Burk, "is a blue jack with thirteen stars. The flag now in the museum here is a light blue silk jack with thirteen stars, the blue faded and the stars yellow with age."

The flag is 36 inches long and 28 inches wide. The heading is of homespun linen, with three eyelets worked with thread. The stars are six-pointed, double-stitched, and the silk back of them has been cut out to show the stars on both sides. The stars are not arranged in a circle, but in lines following the crosses of the British flag, which, the Rev. Mr. Burk says, seems to have been the earliest arrangement.

The Rev. Mr. Burk, in speaking of the day in which he came into the possession of the flag, said: "A few weeks ago I was telling some visitors to Valley Forge Museum of American History the interesting narrative of Washington's marquee, when one of the number said she has recently seen the flag that belonged to the tent. The clew thus given was quickly followed. The owner, Miss Lovell, recognized the advantage of exhibiting the flag with the tent, especially when so carefully guarded as at the museum. She readily offered to loan the flag, and for this purpose had it framed."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

YOUTH

Sweet Youth, thou leapest from the arms of Hope
Andallest rosy on this wrinkled world,
Embracing, fearlessly, the mountain-peaks
Where fierce Ambition lurks

Then, wounded sore, thou rushest to the sea
Aflame for depths in which to ease thy pain;
But, spent, thou liest on the surfaces
Whose phantom rapture lulls,

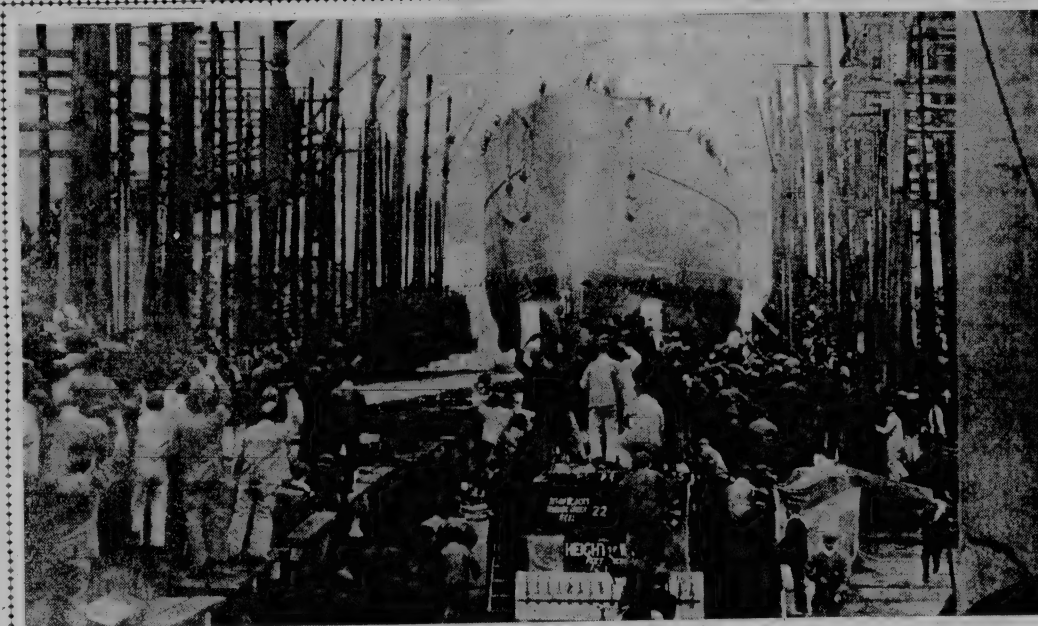
With luring beauty, pearls gleam up at thee,
Thou reachest toward them. Lo! around thee waves,
Arise, like hissing snakes, to ward the prize
That vanishes from sight.

Ah, Youth, that bleeds 'neath Passion's crown
Of thorns,
Vain is thine upward striving—vain thy strength;

For Life will surely suck thy tingling blood,
Till thou, a parchment stained with hieroglyphics,
Shalt flee the wind of onward-pacing Death.

—Beatrice Irwin.

"MYSTERY SHIP" OF THE BRITISH NAVY



The Launch of the New Armored Cruiser "Lion," Said to Be Superior in Gun-power to Any Battleship in the World's Fleets

Naturally enough, there are many details of the "Lion" that have not been made public. Possibly, indeed, there has been even more secrecy about her than is usual. Hence the fact that she has been called the "mystery-ship of the British Navy." It is said that she is to mount eight 13.5-inch guns, and that she has nine and three-quarter inches of side armor, that is to say, as much as the "St. Vincent" class of "Dreadnoughts." If this be true, it may be said that the "Lion," which is officially described as an armored cruiser, is at least the equal of any battleship in the world. She was launched at Devonport, and was named by Viscountess Clifden. She is the longest warship—her length over all is 700 feet. Her speed is set at twenty-eight knots, but she is expected to give at least thirty knots for a short run.

ed by the sight of their friendly "taniwha-pilot. So they crossed the strait and entered the Sound of Hoiere. And there Kaikai-a-warō performed some strange feats. They are wonderful things, but they are true, for was he not a god?

"Swimming along in advance of Matua-hautere's canoe, Kaikai-a-warō led the way up the winding Sound of Hoiere, expecting to find a clear sea-passage through between the hills to the other side. He went on until he arrived at the very head of the sound, near where Havelock Town now stands. There he narrowed or 'holed' out the lower part of the channel in which the Pelorus River now flows.

"The winding course of that river near its mouth is caused by the struggle of my 'taniwha' in his attempt to force a passage through to the sea on the other side. And he almost succeeded.

"Kaikai-a-warō returned to the mouth of Hoiere Sound, and when his chief, Matua-hautere, settled on the shore there the 'taniwha-fish' made his home in a sea-cave at the base of the rocky islet Kaimahi, on which a beacon now stands.

"The mouth of this cave is visible at low water, but at high water it is completely covered by the tide. So here our 'taniwha' lived, and from here he was to be summoned when required by means of 'karakias' (incantations) pronounced by Hatua-hautere and his descendants, right down to the time when Europeans first came to these parts.

"In the ancient days, Kaikai-a-warō was revered by my people; and when they went out to fish for hapuku and rock-cod, and their sea-god appeared, they were always careful to throw him some of the fish as an offering for their 'taniwha' and pilot. And Kaikai-a-warō was a guide to conduct toward their destination canoes passing between Hoiere-mouth

mahi, he found the distressed chief and his friends floating on their frail little 'mokihi.'

"Kaikai-a-warō took them in charge. He swam slowly along in front of the 'mokihi,' flashing like fire in the darkness of the sea, and joyfully the fugitives paddled along with their pilot. He led them safely southward into smooth water, and they reached the shore of the mainland.

"That was one of the benevolent deeds of my 'taniwha' and 'atua.'

"But there is another and more wonderful story of Kaikai-a-warō. It is the story of how the Chieftainess Hinepoupou swam Cook Strait, from Kapiti Island to Arapawa Island, in order to reach her home on Rangitoto (D'Urville Island), which is on the northern side of the French Pass.

"Hinepoupou was a cousin of Koangaumu, the chief of whom I have spoken. She was married to a chief named Manini-pounamu, and their home was on Rangitoto.

"Then went on a canoe expedition to Kapiti Island, fifty miles away, across the sea of Raukawa. Manini-pounamu, being desirous of taking a new wife, deceitfully abandoned Hinepoupou at the south end of Kapiti, and secretly set off with his men and sailed back to Rangitoto. When he returned to the island he was met by Hine's mother, who asked him: 'Where is Hinepoupou?'

"Oh, said the faithless husband, 'she met her death at Kapiti.' She was killed there by the people of that island, and we had to fly for our lives.

"Meanwhile, Hinepoupou, the deserted, sorrowed sore on the shore of Kapiti, and pondered how to cross the dreaded sea of Raukawa to her friends. She had no canoe, and she feared to venture to the northern end of the island, where she might be in danger from the alien tribe who dwelt there.

"At last she resolved in her desperation to swim the strait to Arapawa. It was a swim

her dire need. He heard her cry far across the sea; and, leaving his ocean-cave at Hoiere-mouth, he sped like a darted spear to the chieftainess' succor.

"Far out in the sea of Raukawa he found her; and bearing her up, he brought her in safety across the swelling seas and to Arapawa Island, where she rejoined her people.

"And there is the story of her revenge upon her faithless husband, Manini-pounamu, but that I will tell another time.

"This was one of the deeds performed by that kindly 'sea-taniwha' of mine. This tale of Hinepoupou is no fiction. There are proofs of it. On the cliff-side at the south end of Kapiti you will see to this day the two rocks called 'Nga-Kuri-a-Hinepoupou.' They are the two dogs of Hinepoupou turned into stone.

"When she threw herself into the water to swim across the sea of Raukawa, her dogs were afraid to follow her and remained on the shore, and so they were turned to stone.

"And from that day to this, Kaikai-a-warō has been the 'taniwha' of our people, the Ngati-Kuia, when they go out upon the sea.

"When the white man's religion was brought to this country, the fish disappeared for a time. The Maori 'tohungas' used to repeat 'karakias' to him, but the influence of the Christian missionaries was superior to the mana of the Maori priests. Still the priests said 'karakias' that he might return and be a pilot, as before, for the canoes of the Maori chiefs.

"And in the course of after-years, when fishing was carried on in these waters, this fish reappeared. When the European and Maori fishermen cleaned their fish, the remains were thrown into the sea, and carried by the tide to the place where Kai-kai-a-warō dwelt. Then he came forth, attracted by the remains of the fish floating on the waters, and it was then that he began to follow the boats of the fishermen.

"Then, after this, there came the steamers,

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THE POSSIBLE RANGE OF SHOT-GUNS

There are limits to the possible range of a shot-gun which are not as a rule as well understood as they should be. Arguments are constantly used urging an improvement in one direction or another, the arguer as a rule assuming that if his dreams could be realized the efficiency of the shot-gun would thereby be increased. So far from his assumptions being true, the compensating disadvantages as a rule overwhelm the theoretical gain. Some people, for instance, believe that an increase in velocity would produce a proportionate increase in efficiency, whereas the net result, after taking due account of all related circumstances would be unfavorable. The human mind instinctively yearns for progress, and the cold-blooded doubter who argues that progress is impossible takes the unpopular line and certainly opens himself to the retort that some of the best inventions in history received like treatment. So far from these reflections on the enthusiasm being justified, the expert is, as a rule, in the forefront of progress, at all times endeavoring to elucidate and define future developments, either for his personal gain, or to maintain his reputation as a successful prophet. He differs from the amateur and from the un-instructed public in possessing a greater experience of past failures and successes; further his knowledge of theory enables him to conduct complex mental investigations where the ordinary mind would prefer what it pleases to style practical experiments. Theory and practice are, of course, best worked in double harness, since sound theory forms the best basis of practical experiments.

From the point of view, therefore, of acquaintance with theoretical and practical gunnery, it will be interesting to review some of the possible improvements in the shot-gun having for object either increase of range or greater certainty of action within the present limits of range. Taking first of all the question of increasing velocity with a view to extending range, it must be remembered that analogies derived from military arms are inappropriate for shot-guns, because an increase of rifle velocity is coincident with a decrease of weight of the projectile, whereas with shot-guns the charge of shot must be maintained as a substantially unalterable quantity.

The single missile, whether it be a military or sporting bullet, either hits or misses, and the power required is contained in the single projectile. In a charge of shot the conditions are quite different. About one per cent of the total charge will produce the desired result, but a given space must be so covered with pellets that, whatever the position the bird may occupy within that space, the necessary three or five pellets, whatever the number may be, must be there to do their work. Increase of velocity cannot, therefore, be accompanied by such a reduction of the charge as will keep the recoil within limits governed by the weight of the gun and the physical robustness of the shooter. The weight of a gun is roughly fixed by the standard size of the human race, and recoil being in the nature of a necessary evil, every means of decreasing the same is eagerly adopted. Velocity increases would therefore be resented so long as they involved noticeably greater recoil. If powdermakers so improved their products that shot was diminished to an extent enabling velocity to be increased, it is possible and even probable that the sportsman would elect to take the benefit in the form of greater ease and comfort rather than adopt the alternative of a more powerful cartridge.

The great virtue, for instance, of 33-grain powders, as compared with the earlier 42-grain type, is apparently due more to their low recoil properties than to the possibilities they represent of giving a higher velocity, whilst maintaining a given standard of recoil. Such velocity improvement as can be obtained without diminishing the effects of air resistance encountered by the shot during flight. Various proposals have from time to time been made for diminishing the skin resistance set up by irregularities on the surface of the shot. The so-called chilled shot is supposed to suffer less deformation during the process of expulsion from the gun, but though this kind of shot has been extensively tested and used on a practical scale, no particular benefit has been definitely proved. The possibility of making progress in this direction can be investigated by means of Bashforth's tables dealing with the flight of projectiles, but familiarity therewith shows that the possible margin for improvement is extremely small.

Another aspect of the mathematical treatment of the question is afforded by calculations of the increased ranging power which extra muzzle velocity produces. Roughly speaking, a two hundred feet per second rise of velocity, which is enormous from the recoil point of view, adds but ten yards to the ranging power of the pellets comprising the charge. The net increase is, however, very much less, because birds are hit with fewer and fewer pellets as the range increases, and the balance must be restored by using a heavier charge. If this objection was met by using a heavily choked gun the conditions would then be analogous to lengthening the distance of rifle shooting practice, without proportionately enlarging the bull. At Bisleigh this apparently anomalous process does take place for reasons of convenience, but as the shooter is sure of hitting the target, the worst trouble that ensues, is a general lowering of scores; but when the target happens, as in game shooting, to be a moving object, which consists of nothing but bull, with no white to indicate the position of the missile,

the conditions are much more difficult for the shooter.

At the present time a range of twenty-five or thirty yards is nicely within the shooter's power of doing clean work with a gun giving, roughly speaking, a three-foot spread of shot. He knows by instinct the amount of forward allowance for each kind of shot, and his errors of estimation and manipulation are covered by the spread of the charge. Taking the forward allowance as varying from nothing to five, according to the conditions of the shots presented, it will be seen that a fairly simple relation exists between a three-foot spread and a maximum forward allowance of six feet. A full-choke gun gives practically this amount of spread at forty yards, and the pellets still have sufficient power to stop anything that is fairly struck. Yet full-choke guns are not successful even where high birds are frequently encountered, and their failure may be explained by the relation which exists between a three-foot spread and a forward allowance increased some fifty per cent above the six-foot limit assumed for thirty yards shooting.

The argument might be further developed by assuming that long shots are generally taken at high birds, and as high birds are generally fast flyers, nine feet is probably an insufficient maximum allowance for shots taken at forty yards range. Whatever may be the precise figure, the fact remains that shooters show a sad falling off from their usual form when asked to take really long shots, whilst keepers and other onlookers are aware that in such circumstances the proportion of wounded birds is unduly great. From a marksmanship point of view it seems reasonable to assume that if a three-foot spread of pattern at thirty yards typifies the conditions of high efficiency for ordinary game shooting conditions, at least the same angular space should be filled with pellets at the farther ranges. This would mean that three feet at thirty yards becomes six feet at sixty yards, and as area advances as the square of diameter, the amount of shot necessary to fill a six-foot circle would be four times that required for a circle of half the diameter; therefore, what one ounce will perform at thirty yards, four ounces, and no less, will do at sixty. But, even so, another most important correction requires to be introduced. The size of pellet which is effective at thirty yards would be useless at sixty; in fact, the weight per pellet would need to be at least double (as a matter of fact, this would hardly be enough) to assure anything like an equal hitting power. This would mean that if No. 5 shot sufficed for thirty yards shooting, No. 3 would be necessary at sixty yards. The same comparison holds good as between sizes seven and four respectively. An equal density of equally effective pellets covering a six-foot diameter circle may be adopted as representing the minimum requirements of the shooter for accomplishing at sixty yards the results he has regularly achieved at thirty yards. It thus becomes necessary to adopt an eight-ounce shot charge to fulfil the stated requirements. An eight-bore gun takes two ounces of shot, and a four bore takes just over three ounces, so that a shooter would need a swivel gun of about one and a quarter inches bore to give the same shooting efficiency at sixty yards that a shoulder gun gives at half the distance. The apparently enormous multiplication is due to the necessity to increase the charge by a higher power than even the square of the range. If muzzle velocity could be increased a sufficient amount to neutralize the added distance, the shot charge would only need to be increased as the square of the distance.

The illumination from a lamp diminishes as the square of the distance, but light rays travel infinite distances with unabated velocity. They also move in straight lines. A charge of shot possesses the same disadvantages as a lamp from the point of view of capacity to operate at long distances, but it has its own added defects of a diminishing velocity and a generally erratic behaviour as regards the flight of its component pellets. According to these arguments, even a four-bore represents but a small relative increase of ranging power compared with the high price that must be paid by way of extra weight too carry and manipulate, and the extra cost and cumbersomeness of the ammunition.

The most logical attitude is to admit the limitations that exist, and by abstaining from taking long shots, safeguard the conditions of sport for another day. Considering that an ounce of shot will perform such a range of services, and that two ounces show so little improvement on one ounce, it seems reasonable to assume that some kind of unseen limit exists for restricting the range of the shot-gun. Rifles are apparently not subject to the same rule, but, even so, the increased range at which shots are taken in deerstalking is not everywhere regarded as an unmixed benefit. With the shot-gun the improvements of a hundred years have apparently not added a single yard to the range at which game may be shot. Possibly this is a benefit of which the full value is not immediately apparent, but so far as a review of the practical conditions can show, each year will bring some improvement of detail enhancing the comfort and enjoyment of the shooter, but wild birds will remain out of range as heretofore.—Field

RAPT FISHING IN NORWAY

A deep black sea crested with ivory foam, broken grey cliffs with green pines coming down to the very edge of the sea, and here and there behind this iron barrier a peep of sunny

inlands through some cleft in the rock wall; of flower-sprinkled meadows, and scattered homesteads—such is the first impression of Norway a traveler gets who approaches it from the salt water. He will not like it less when he knows it better. The old Viking strain is not quite out of his blood, and here is the mother country of his forebears; the mother who sent her sons into every port and harbor from Constantinople to Skerriover, reaping from the sea those harvests which her own stony fields denied to them—how could their descendants be indifferent to gammlø Norge, the mother, the homeland?

The only wonder is that with such a charming country so near at hand more tourist sportsmen do not go to Norway every season. When I first went, many years ago, in search of clear and salmon amongst the glacier feet, the journey to Hull was comparatively tedious; the voyage across the North Sea was by indifferent boats, and means of getting up country from Christiania or Bergen slow and out of date. We have changed all that. Today you may have dinner in town and sleep the next night in a Norwegian farmhouse. Railways have been made which immensely shorten the journey to the boat-fishing grounds, and the posting arrangements throughout the kingdom greatly improved. Concurrently, it must be confessed, the facilities for sport have receded before the approach of civilization. Free salmon fishing, once to be had for the asking, is now practically not existent. The middle-men and agents have taken every productive water out of the hands of the farmers, and re-let it for all it is worth, as often as not for considerably more. The bag nets at the mouth of fjords and assiduous coast fishing also lessen the intrinsic number of the salmon, and Norway is as yet innocent of the art of replacing the fish she extracts from her fertile waters by young fry. Even sea-trout fishing in the southern districts has now to be hired, though twenty years ago such a thing was never dreamt of.

Happily there are other things besides salmon or sea-trout, and the angler who does not mind roughing it or subsisting for a time on plain but wholesome fare may have glorious sport amongst the uninvited lakes and streams of the interior. Crossing from Hull some time ago, on the second morning the writer was well in amongst the fringe of islands on the western coast, and shortly afterwards a well-remembered coastwise posting house came into sight amongst stunted firs on a little flat of land that looked as if it and all upon it had slipped bodily down from the top of the tall blue cliffs behind. The skyd-house appeared to have no means of communication with the world beyond it. Nevertheless, there was a rough cart road winding through debris and heather, sea on one side and perpendicular rock on the other; and when my heavy baggage had been loaded on to a stolkjaere, or flat-bottomed country cart, and I myself tucked up in a carol with a trusty little Norwegian pony between the shafts, we set out gleefully upon it. For half a mile the track picked its devious way along the beach, then suddenly turned up a narrow glen with a noisy brook at bottom and firs clambering to the sky-line on either side. Norwegian scenery is all very much alike, so I will pass lightly over the rest of the road, only noticing that the first posting station was 5 miles further on, where, notice having been sent overnight, a fresh horse was waiting for me, and the second skyd, or station, another 7 miles. After that it was only a short distance to the Arcadian-timbered farmhouse where I was to lodge.

A would-be fisherman may perhaps ask how such a place was to be discovered by the stranger. The only answer is, that knowledge must come through a friend who is willing to pass on his information, or it must be sought for in Stavanger, Bergen, Alesund, or some other larger coast towns where a local agent, or the much-endured British Consul, may perhaps help a wanderer to a good thing. But, of course, the exact article each man wants, the sport he fancies, the place he likes, can only be found by personal investigation, and to this end a summer holiday spent in a promising district, and abundant inquiries, are the readiest means. My own discovery was, well, out of the beaten track, and situated on the shore of a far-reaching fjord, which, to the west, ran back seaward until its waters became quite salt, and eastward doubled and turned amongst towering precipices till it was practically a series of freshwater inland lakes. Innumerable streams came into this fjord on either side, some tossing themselves over cliffs and falling several hundred feet sheer into the depths below; others, stealing out through birch-lined valleys or flats covered with shrubs and reinder moss. Almost all had their rise in lonely tarns far up in the hills, all were full of trout, and seldom fished by Englishmen, and, in conclusion, as all the farmers throughout the district were only too pleased to help "the guest" in every way, it need hardly be said there was no lack of occupation for rod and line.

On the nearest lake to his house my host possessed a boat with the peculiar turned-up prow, which has descended unaltered from Viking times. In this boat I spent the best part of the first week, with a boy to row, taking out sufficient luncheon for the two of us, and rarely failing to return home with a well-filled basket. So much of the contents which we could not eat ourselves were gladly accepted by other farmsteads in the neighborhood. K. Nute, as he called himself, had sought trout from his babyhood; anything he did not know about them was of little account. But

he had never seen them caught with tackle so fine as mine, and when I rigged up my green-hart trolling rod and threaded the silk lines through the rings the first time we were out, he almost forgot to row so great was his astonishment. His own apparatus pertained to the ash pole and cod line, and at first he refused to believe that a good fish could be landed on such slender gear.

As it happened, I was able to convince him of the error of his opinions that morning before we had been fishing a couple of hours. After rowing round the splendid rugged shores for a mile or two and picking up three or four inconsiderable fish, we came to a narrow inlet between the rocks, into the further end of which a stream poured down from the mountains. Here was just the place for a heavy trout, and putting on extra-lead and a larger minnow I let the bait sink and then drew it slowly up again. The second try was rewarded by a rush, and for the next ten minutes my line was like a fiddle string, and the rod an arc with its point vigorously indicating all the abysses and shoals of the cauldron under the cliff where the hill stream plunged into the fjord. K. Nute's astonishment was distinctly humorous, and when an 8-pounder was eventually towed alongside the boat and got safely on board, he ran his fingers up and down the gut and silk with the frankest admiration.

After several days of this, my legs getting stiff with so much disuse, I tried the side streams by way of change, following their delightful courses for miles into the vastnesses of rock and reinder moss, and enjoying to the full the novel sensation of asking no man's leave, and never vexing myself from day to day about limits or boundaries. The fish here were naturally smaller than in the main lake, and differed materially in appearance. But it was very pleasant work tracking the unknown, often unnamed, streams up bend by bend, under fir-crowned crags and birch coppices, and over wastes of sedge and grass—

"By haunts right seldom seen
Fresh and fair and cool and green."

till further progress was absolutely barred by some rugged cliff, whose topmost heights were still sprinkled with last winter's snow.

For the last week of the visit, K. Nute, I, and an elder brother of the Norwegian went after char and the black mountain trout to a lake upon which there was no habitation, and to which no road existed. It was perhaps the pleasantest incident of all. We took two ponies laden with supplies and a tent, and, arriving at the lonely shoot of water cradled in barren topped hills, made a camp, and built with our axes a raft of young larch trunks. On this raft we fished day after day, with nothing to break the impenetrable solitude but the barking of foxes by night, and the ospreys, sailing on barred wings far overhead, as company during the day. We got some fine trout by trolling right down to the lowermost depth of the tarn, and many char where the side streams joined the loch from the snowfields above. We ate our simple provender as if we had never tasted better in our lives; we fished and slept as though there was nothing else in the world to think of, and I, at all events, was heartily sorry when the time came to strike our tent, haul our old friend the raft ashore, and leave the debris of our camp to the hill crows and the little lemmings.

In an up-country farm, such as the one I made my headquarters, the food is all that can reasonably be desired. Beef is not to be had, but Norway beef is not good at the best. Mutton is procurable by arrangement, while fowls, eggs, cheese, and butter, are excellent and cheap. The bread is wholesome, and the peasant women are experts at all sorts of simple country cooking. A very mild beer can be had everywhere, and claret wherever there is any pretence of a town, but tobacco and tea the fisherman had better take with him in tightly-lidded tins if he is at all fastidious in these things. If content with simple farm-house fare, supplemented by the product of rod and gun, one may live excellently for 3s. or 4s. a day in an up-country farm. There will be no luxuries, but what a healthy life it is! The lovely breath of the morning coming in at the pine-log casement tinged with the odors of forest and moorland, the long day of boundless freedom, and the enjoyment of sport of its kind as is to be found nowhere else; the northern twilight that outlasts even the enthusiasm of the angler, and the heaven-sent sleep in uthers in, none the less delightful if the mattress be but pulled heather blossoms and not eiderdown. The traveler who is not content with these things, who does not desire to go to Norway again and again after having once sampled her delights, must indeed be difficult to please.—E. L. A. in Baily's.

GAME REGULATIONS

Cock Pheasants

Cock pheasants may be shot in the Cowichan Electoral District between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

In the Islands Electoral District, except the Municipality of North Saanich, between 1st October and 31st October, both days inclusive.

No pheasant-shooting is allowed in any other part of the Province.

Grouse

Grouse of all kinds may be shot on Vancouver Island, the Islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District, between 1st September and 31st December, both days



Sportsman's Calendar

OCTOBER

October 1—Opening of pheasant-shooting in Cowichan and Islands Electoral District (except North Saanich); opening of quail-shooting. Season now open for all small game.
For the Angler—Salmon-trolling, trout-fishing.

inclusively, with the exception of willow grouse in the Cowichan Electoral District.

Blue and willow grouse in the Richmond, Dewdney, Delta, Chilliwack, and in that portion of the Comox Electoral Districts on the Mainland, and Islands adjacent thereto, on Texada Island, and in that portion of Kent Municipality situate in Yale Electoral District, between the 15th October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Of all kinds in the Fernie and Cranbrook Electoral Districts may be shot only during the month of October.

Blue and willow grouse, and ptarmigan, may be shot throughout the remainder of the Mainland between 1st September and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Quail

Quail may be shot in the Cowichan, Esquimalt, Saanich, and Islands Electoral Districts, between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Prairie Chicken

Prairie Chicken may be shot throughout the Province during the month of October (except in the Electoral Districts of Okanagan, Kamloops, and Yale).

Ducks, Geese and Snipe

Duck of all kinds and snipe may be shot on throughout the Mainland and the Islands adjacent thereto, between 1st September and 28th February, both days inclusive.

Duck of all kinds and snipe may be shot on Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto, and in the Islands Electoral District, between 15th September, 1910, and 28th February, 1911, both days inclusive, and geese at any time.

Columbian or Coast Deer

Columbian or Coast Deer may be shot on Vancouver Island, the Islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District, between September 15 and December 15, both days inclusive. Throughout the remainder of the Province, except the Queen Charlotte Islands, they may be shot between September 1 and December 15, both days inclusive.

Wapiti

Wapiti are not allowed to be shot anywhere in the Province.

Sale of Game

Columbia or Coast Deer may be sold on the Mainland only between September 1 and November 15, both days inclusive.

Ducks, Geese and Snipe may be sold throughout the Province during the months of October and November only.

Note—Nothing contained in above regulations affects Kaian Island, the Yalakom game reserve in the Lillooet District, or the Elk-River game reserve in the East Kootenay District.

Here is the true account of a financial transaction which took place in an office in New York a few days ago. By some means or other it happened that the office boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office boy two cents. The office boy having a cent in his pocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed the copper over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid half of his debt by giving the coin to the cashier. The latter handed the cent to the office boy, remarking, "Now I only owe you one cent." The office boy again passed the cent to the clerk, who passed it back to the cashier, who passed it back to the office boy, and the latter individual squared all accounts by paying it to the clerk, thereby discharging the entire debt.

The gypsies in some parts of Europe have a curious way of looking after the honesty of their money-collector. The person entrusted with the mission of taking the hat around among the crowd has a living fly put into his left hand, while he holds the hat with his right. When he returns with the funds he must bring the fly back alive, as a sign that he has not taken any money from the common property; but if the fly be wanting, or even dead, he does not get even his share of the money.

Page for the Young Folks



In this country but have many factories in every country in Europe and in the United States. Dynamite has come to be so necessary in the world's work that its people will suffer greatly if its price is raised in order that the makers may get rich. In mining, road building, city making, even in farming, explosives are used. The manufacture should be carried on more cheaply by one big concern than by many little ones but this is not always so. It is too hard a question for us to think about, perhaps.

The Odd Fellows intend building a fine new hall on View street near Phillips' Marble Works. When the Carnegie library was built it was thought to be well out of the way part of the city. When the Odd Fellows' Hall and other buildings planned built, the library will be in quite as public a place as it should be. Do all the older boys and girls know that there are fine large rooms at the library where they can look at Encyclopedias and any books of reference they want to see? The habit of consulting such books is a good one to form. Until school libraries are as large as they ought to be the city library should be used. When the Commissioners see that the reference books they have are in demand, they will buy more.

Very few people who have taken a trip to Vancouver or Seattle, or either the Princess Victoria or the Charlotte, can for a moment be said to have seen a more comfortable boat. But a new boat is coming next month, finer than either. She is the Princess Adelaide, built on the Clyde. She can sail more than 18 knots an hour and will be beautifully furnished and have splendid accommodations. One could wish that the brave Hudson's Bay men who sailed up and down the coast and on longer voyages in the staunch little Beaver could see the fine ship. Perhaps they would think the people who take their ease in the luxurious chairs rather a lazy lot. Yet we will welcome the new Princess and say good-bye cheerfully to the old Charming which, the sailor men say is still a good boat.

A terrible crime was committed at Los Angeles, in California on Saturday. The large office of the Los Angeles Times was wrecked and set on fire by dynamite. Two men were lost among those fatally injured was the city editor of the Times. Explosive machines were placed under the houses of General Otis, the editor of the Times and that of F. J. Zeckendorf, secretary of the merchants and manufacturers association. The papers say that for twenty years the Los Angeles Times has opposed the Labor Unions. There have been labor troubles in Los Angeles and a parade was to be held the day after the explosion. But the unions declare not only that they know nothing of the wreck but that they have shown themselves so terribly cruel but that they will give large sums to have been brought to justice. Strikers have been declared off and every effort is being made by employers and workmen to discover who the wretches are that have brought sorrow to many homes, disgrace on their city and suspicion on the labor unions. It is to be hoped that search will be successful.

King Manuel has been driven off the throne of Portugal and an attempt is being made to set up a republic. Perhaps by the time you read this it will be certainly known where the young man is and whether other nations will interfere in the government of this small kingdom. The early reports were very contradictory. King Manuel, who seems to be a brave young fellow has had a very sad life. By some accounts he was a very good man and a very good king. He was murdered while out driving with his queen, his mother and him. By their death he became king. Reforms were made in the government and he ruled for a few years. A few months ago, he went to England. It was reported to look for a wife. More likely it was to consult with the kind old gentleman whom the young kings of Europe look upon as a father. At his events, he found no wife. Perhaps if Edward the Peacemaker had lived the storm which has driven Manuel off the throne would not have broken so soon. Spain is in a troubled state and King Alfonso, his English wife must feel that it is indeed true that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

There are many stories told about the northern miners who are not to their credit. But the men who forgot all about their gold hunt and saved Peasey's life are not bad. The poor fellow fell into a crevasse in a glacier and broke his leg in two places. At the risk of their lives his companions rescued him. Then while two of the party travelled to Stewart twenty-one miles, to get help and the rescue party, they watched beside him and cared for him. The journey back over the long steep slippery trail must have been torture to the injured man and almost as hard for his bearers.

In Quebec the French language is spoken and taught in the schools. Everywhere else the English language is being learned. In the city of Winnipeg it is said there are 4,000 children speaking twenty different languages who are being taught to speak English in the schools. But these children are eager to learn and before they are grown up will almost forget their mother tongue. If Canadian children tried half as hard as they do to learn English we would have no bad spelling nor incorrect English. In British Columbia we hope to have fewer foreigners than are making their homes on the prairies. Still we are glad of the industrious people who come from other European countries.

The people of the United States spend a great deal of time and thought on the government of their country. Just now Mr. Roosevelt is starting out on a tour through the middle and south of the country. Before leaving he said of himself and his party that they stood for honesty in business and public life, for efficiency in government and for the right of the people to control themselves. Even a boy or girl can understand that a country where every one was honest, where the government did its work well and where the people were independent would be a very good country to live in. If any man is strong enough to lead the people but a little way on the road towards such a good he deserves to be followed.

All the powder manufacturers in Canada except the Great Powder Co. at Telegraph Bay near this city, have agreed to work together. Two great companies, one in Europe and the other in the United States control the business of making dynamite, not only

Despite the chief's confidence, however, when, about five o'clock in the morning, there came reports of a second cloudburst up the river, he requested Alex to call up Jack, at the yard tower, which overlooked the bridge, and instruct him to keep them posted. "Tell him the crest of this new flood will reach us in half an hour," he added, "and that therefore probably be a heavy fog over the river by that time, as it's turning colder."

Just twenty-five minutes later Jack suddenly called and announced: "It's coming! There is a heavy mist, and I can't see, but I can hear it. Can you see it from up there?" Alex and the chief hastened to one of the western windows, raised it and gazed out into the valley below. Instead of the dark waters of the river, and the yellow embankment of the railroad following it, winding away north in the first grey light of dawn was a broad field of white fog, stretching from shore to shore. But distinctly to the east came a rumble like thunder.

The chief whistled. "It must be a regular Niagara," he remarked, with some uneasiness. "I never heard a bore like that before."

"Here she comes," clicked Jack. They stepped back to the instruments. "Whew! Say—"

There was a pause, while the chief and Alex exchanged glances, then came quickly: "Something has struck one of the western spans, and carried it clean away—"

"No—no, it's there yet! But it's all wracked to pieces. Only the upper structure is holding!"

Sharply the despatcher turned to an operator at one of the wires. "McLaren, has number 46 passed Norfolk?"

"Yes, sir. Five minutes ago."

A low, horrified cry broke from the chief, and he ran back the window. Alex followed, and found him pale as death.

After the little Riverside Park station had closed for the season," he said bitterly. "If we only had an operator there now, we—"

The interruption was a cry from Alex. "I've something! I've something! Oh!" and instantly he dashed back for the tower wire.

"What? What?" cried the superintendent, rushing after Alex as fast as he could run.

"On a pile of ties, or anything, air—providing Orr can cross the bridge," explained Alex, as he whirled off the letters of Jack's call.

Breathlessly the official dropped into a chair beside him.

"Orr, have you any oil in the tower?" shot Alex.

"No, but there is some in the lamp-shanty."

"Could you possibly cross the bridge?"

"I've been wondering, myself. There is a rail bicycle in the shanty. Perhaps with that I could shoot over the bad spot. But Why?"

"We have no way of stopping her except through you."

"Why, sure, sure, I'll risk it," whirled the answer. "I suppose the oil is to make a quick blaze to flag her."

"That's it—On lies, or anything! Just this side of River side Park station!"

"O.K. Here goes!"

"Good luck," said Alex, with a sudden catch in his throat, as he realized the danger his chum was so cheerfully risking.

"Heaven help him," exclaimed the superintendent.

Jack, in the distant tower, took little time to think of the danger to himself. Hurriedly lighting a lantern, he dashed out, down the lower steps, and across the rails for the lamp shanty. Fortunately it was unlocked, and darting in, he found a large can of oil, carried it

out to the main track, and returning, quickly dragged forth the yard lamp-car onto the main-line rails, he placed the can on the platform between the arms, hung the lantern over the handle bars, mounted and was off, pedalling with all his might.

As he neared the down grade that formed the bridge approach, and the roar of the flood met him in full force, Jack for the first time began to realize the danger of his mission, but he tightened his lips, he refused to think of it, and pedalled ahead determinedly.

He topped the grade, and below him was a solid roof of mist, only the bridge towers showing.

Downward he sped. The first dampness of it struck his face, and the next moment he was lost in a wall of white. On he rushed with bowed head.

Suddenly came a roar beneath him. He was over the water, and continued very slowly, peering ahead sharply, and listening for a note in the roar of the water below which might tell of broken timbers and twisted iron.

It came, a roar of swirling, choking, and surging, and simultaneously a vibration and trembling of the rails beneath him. He was on the shattered span!

At a crawl he proceeded. The vibration became more violent. On one side the rails began to dip. For a moment Jack hesitated, but immediately came a picture of the train rushing toward him and gripping his teeth, he went on.

Suddenly the track away violently, then dipped sharply sideways. With a cry Jack sprang off backward and threw himself flat on his face on the sleepers.

For some minutes he lay there, trembling, deafened by the roar of the catarrh beneath him and expecting the swaying structure to give way every instant. But the falls, steadied and partly righted, and regaining his courage, Jack rose to his knees, and began working his way forward, from tie to tie, pushing the bicycle ahead of him.

Presently the rails became steadier, and cautiously he climbed back to his place in the saddle, and slowly at first, then with quickly increasing speed, and rising hope, resumed his way. The vibration decreased, and the track again became even and firm; and suddenly, at last, the roar of the river

passed beneath him—and he was safe!

But at the same moment, glancing down to see that the oil-can was safe, Jack uttered a cry. It was gone! The tipping of the bicycle had sent it into the river.

(Continued next Sunday.)

WITH THE POETS

The Wild Aster.

(By Cecil Cavendish.)

In the meadow near the mill,
By the wayside, on the hill;
In the fields that wander down
To the edge of the town,
And beside the farm-house door,
"Farewell summer" blooms once more.

Little asters blue and white,
Many as the stars at night;
Summer's flowers have blown away;
Now you come to make us gay
When the fields are growing brown,
And the leaves are fluttering down.

How I love to gather you,
Purple flowers and white and blue,
On the cloudy afternoons
When the wind makes pleasant tunes
In the orchard grasses dry,
Where the ripened apples lie.

Dear to me are days of spring,
And the summer makes me sing;
Winter has its times of cheer,
But the best days of the year
Come when, close beside our door,
"Farewell summer" blooms once more.

A Shell from the Slumber Sea.

Do you see where the sunset points
To the shore of the Slumber Sea;
There's a little pink shell lying there,
A shell that's for you and me,
So hold it, my sweet, to your ear,
And list its soft melody,
And then when you've heard its soft
Sleep-song, my dear,
Lay your sunny head down by me.

Such wonderful dreams it brings,
Of downs where the fairies dance,
Of peary pathways and blossom-rings,
Of gleaming silver moonbeams glance,
Of gossamer cobwebs strung
With diamond drops of dew,
Of unkindling chimneys by the Wee Folk
rune,
From the bells of lilac and blue.

And blow-away clocks count the hours,
As they do in the fields below,
And their fluff floats away like pale
silver flowers,
But they're always fast or slow;
The right time you never can tell;
But what does it matter, my dear,
While you hear the song of that wind-
rous shell
Close to your small pink ears?

Hold it close 'gainst your yellow hair,
Let it rest by your dimpled cheek,
And dream 'till the night hours fair
Of waves in some mist-blue creek,
Of poppies all crumpled gold, and
Soft-stirred by the amber bee;
Ah! sleep while your hands like sweet
rose leaves fold
O'er the shell from the Slumber Sea.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

SHORT STORIES

Worked Up.

(By P. M. Macdonald.)

Two young men friends came to Canada intending to remain. They had been trained to a certain kind of business, and hoped to find good situations here. After some weeks of searching nothing had offered in the line they wished.

Then one of them said, "Let us take the first honest job we can get, in any line, and work up to what we want." This plan, however, was opposed by the other, who said, "I will be satisfied in the line of work I know and like."

Next morning there were two positions offered in a store which they visited. These were neither exalted nor lucrative positions, but would give the men a education with a good firm, and enough wages to pay expenses of living. The one who was willing to do anything honest went on duty at once as man of all work in the grocery. The other refused a position of putting up goods in the order filling room. The first did his work so well that in a month he had made friends of his employers, and was promoted to a vacancy in his special line at a salary double of what he had received anywhere.

That very day the other one, after failing to find a situation to his taste, left Canada, saying hard things about its business men and methods. His success in his bidding his friend to say, "Stay yet and take what offers, and work up." "No, Harry, I can't think of it," was the answer, and he went. Harry is now the head of the department store. Dick is still looking for "his line."

Begin low and work up is a good plan, as many of the most successful men of the day have proved.—East and West.

Monkey Eating Eagles.

One of the most curious bits of the Philippines is the monkey eating eagle, which, in spite of its great size, has not long been known to science. Resembling the great harpy eagle, it differs therefrom, and from all other eagles, in the great size of the beak, which is fully fifteen inches from side to side. It is a forest eagle, and, as its name implies, feeds largely on monkeys, says Popular Mechanics. The zoological gardens of London now have the first monkey eating eagle ever seen alive in Europe.

Competition

Victoria children have been learning to draw for some years. The editor wants to show how well they have succeeded. Will boys and girls from all the schools send in by Thursday morning, October 6th, pictures of what pleased them most at the exhibition. The drawings must be done over in ink. The paper must be white and the picture four inches square. Three pictures will be published—senior, intermediate and Junior, the best in each class. Send name, class and school. Show what Victoria children can do.

As not many pictures have been received the competition will be continued this week.

CURRENT TOPICS

It is said that the manufacturers of eastern Canada do not want reciprocity with the United States.

Ten acres of land has been bought around Lang's Cove in Esquimalt and it is believed that this will be used to build the big new dry dock.

Last Tuesday was the Jewish New Year. The Jews reckon their time from the Creation of the World. According to the Jewish Calendar this is the year 5671.

The tenders for the great bridge across the St. Lawrence have been sent in to the government but have not yet been opened. This bridge will be built to replace that which fell when almost finished a few years ago.

A very large and rich company has been formed in Vancouver to mine the coal on Graham Island in the Queen Charlotte group. The Queen Charlotte Islands Coalfields Limited intend soon to have many men and much machinery at work on Graham Island.

Many Koreans are dissatisfied with Japanese rule and some are rebellious. The Japanese are, however, carrying out their plans without paying much attention either to the wishes, or complaints or threats of their new subjects.

Although autumn is coming on many houses are going up all over the city. It is believed that before the year is over \$2,000,000 worth of building will have been finished in Victoria, and many who see new houses being built around them think it will pass that mark.

When, about three years ago, the Empress hotel was opened many people said it was far too large for Victoria. Last summer a new wing was opened and now its manager says still more room is needed. When Sir Thomas Shaughnessy comes to Victoria soon he will be asked to order another wing to be built.

The Germany Navy League has been boasting that it has five large drydocks capable of taking the largest vessels. It says that this is more than England possesses on the Channel. This boasts does not seem right. It is one thing to be quietly prepared for danger and another to talk about it in this way.

One by one the pioneers of British Columbia are going to their long home. The last to leave, was Mr. George Cowan. He came here from Australia where he had helped to open up gold

mines. Then he mined in Cariboo and afterwards was elected a member of the legislature. Fourteen years ago he was paralyzed and has been in the hospital ever since.

The gold and bank notes which a man named Buckley and others stole from the mail room of the City of Seattle on her way from Dawson did not come long in the possession of the thieves. He and those who helped him will very likely spend a great part of the rest of their lives in prison.

The Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Works has promised that a great many roads and trails shall be built through Vancouver Island. It is even more important that good roads shall be built for the people to go from place to place and for children to go to school than that railways shall be made. Good roads are necessary to the prosperity of a country.

Three villains in Seattle, by the help of a foolish boy made a set of moulds for making counterfeit money. They were discovered and will be punished. The lad was a truant and while he skulked about the streets made the acquaintances of the men who used him to do errands they dared not do themselves. The lessons this truant learned will be very hard to forget.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has opened the road between Edmonton and Fort William for freight and passengers. This will give the people of the northern part of Alberta and Saskatchewan a new route by which to ship their goods and mail. This is all the more important this year as the crop is not so good as last year. The quick sales and returns will help the farmers.

A short time ago Rock Bay hospital was burnt down. The girls of the St. John's branch of the W. A. were determined that the sick people should not be without bedding and the other things that sick people need. They asked their older friends to help them and a very large parcel is ready to be sent up on the next trip of the new mission boat. There are, in Victoria, a great many girls who are ready to work hard to help others.

The land on this island is not easy to clear. The heavy timber costs a great deal to remove. The C. P. R. has undertaken to make farms for some settlers, and to sell it on easy terms. A company has bought tracts large enough for settlements from the E. & N. Railway Co. in the Alberni valley at Englishman's river and north of Comox. Carmichael and McLeod are the gentlemen at the head of this firm. Their plan is to clear the land and sell it in small farms of 20 acres and upwards.

At Christmas, in Norway, five new whaling vessels are being built for the Pacific Whaling Company. At Sechart on the east coast of this island, at Kyquonot on the west coast and at Rose Harbor south of the Queen Charlotte Islands, there are whaling stations. The monsters are being caught by one of the ships, the Germania, as far south as Chili. The whalers have a hard and dangerous life, but the business of whaling is a profitable one.

There were a number of accidents in an automobile race for the Vanderbilt cup at the Long Island Motor Park on Oct. 1. Most of the disasters both been caused by trials of speed. When railroads and steamboats were first invented great care was taken not to risk life. In these days it seems as if to

go a few yards faster than some one else was the most important thing in the world. The loss of that most wonderful of all machines, a man, is thought far too lightly of.

Any boys and girls who attend to qualify for the civil-service will have a stiff examination to pass. The examinations will be held the first week in July and the names of those who are successful will be published. Every one will then know who are entitled to a place in the civil service and no doubt will be given to those who ask for them by their teachers. The Civil Service Commissioners and examiners are Messrs. Alexander Robertson, W. J. Goepel and J. P. McLeod.

Mr. W. Fleet Robertson has been sent by the government to examine the northern districts of British Columbia in order to see and report on mining districts in Graham Island and the Esquimalt Canal district. The Dominion government has also sent men to find out the truth about the latter district. They have returned and are on their way back to Ottawa. This is a good thing to do. To tell the exact truth about a country is not only the right thing to do but it is the wisest. Nothing is so bad for any place as to bring to it people who will be disappointed.

There are many stories told about the northern miners who are not to their credit. But the men who forgot all about their gold hunt and saved Peasey's life are not bad. The poor fellow fell into a crevasse in a glacier and broke his leg in two places. At the risk of their lives his companions rescued him. Then while two of the party travelled to Stewart twenty-one miles, to get help and the rescue party, they watched beside him and cared for him. The journey back over the long steep slippery trail must have been torture to the injured man and almost as hard for his bearers.

In Quebec the French language is spoken and taught in the schools. Everywhere else the English language is being learned. In the city of Winnipeg it is said there are 4,000 children speaking twenty different languages who are being taught to speak English in the schools. But these children are eager to learn and before they are grown up will almost forget their mother tongue. If Canadian children tried half as hard as they do to learn English we would have no bad spelling nor incorrect English. In British Columbia we hope to have fewer foreigners than are making their homes on the prairies. Still we are glad of the industrious people who come from other European countries.

The people of the United States spend a great deal of time and thought on the government of their country. Just now Mr. Roosevelt is starting out on a tour through the middle and south of the country. Before leaving he said of himself and his party that they stood for honesty in business and public life, for efficiency in government and for the right of the people to control themselves. Even a boy or girl can understand that a country where every one was honest, where the government did its work well and where the people were independent would be a very good country to live in. If any man is strong enough to lead the people but a little way on the road towards such a good he deserves to be followed.

All the powder manufacturers in Canada except the Great Powder Co. at Telegraph Bay near this city, have agreed to work together. Two great companies, one in Europe and the other in the United States control the business of making dynamite, not only

A DRAMATIC FLAGGING.

"The Young Railroaders" Series. Tales of Adventure and Ingenuity.

(By F. Lovell Coombs in St. Nicholas.)

Early in the fall Jack Orr, on his way to the yard tower, was transferred to Exeter and given the "night trick" at one of the yard towers. Of course, the two chums were then always together.

The day of the big flood proved no exception to the rule. All afternoon they had wandered up and down the river, watching the brown whirling waters, almost bank-high, and the trees, fences, and even occasional farm buildings swept down from above; and at six o'clock they reluctantly left for supper and the night's duties.

"Well, what do you think of the flood, Ward?" said the chief night despatcher, as Alex entered the despatching-room.

"Looks pretty bad, sir, doesn't it?" responded Alex. "Do you think the bridge is quite safe?"

"Oh, yes; it has been through two or three worse floods than this. It's as strong as the hills affirmed the des-

Feeding the Hens

"What's the matter, Mr. Allen?" he cried.

"Matter? Why, Norfolk is the last station between that train and the bridge! She will be there in twenty minutes! And even if we can get some one across the bridge immediately how can they flag her in that wall of fog? For there is no time to get torpedoes."

At the thought of the train rushing on to the broken span and plunging from sight into the flood below, Alex felt the blood drawing back from his own face.

"But we will do something! We must do something!" he exclaimed.

At the moment the office door opened and Division Superintendent Cameron appeared. "Good morning, boys," said genially. "I am quite an early bird this morning, eh? Come down to meet the wife and children. They are getting back from their vacation on number 46."

"Why, Allen, what is the matter?" The chief swung back against the window. "One of the bridge spans has just gone," he gasped, "and 46 has passed Norfolk!"

The superintendent staggered back into a chair. "But the engineer, instant was on his feet, pale, but cool. 'Well, what are you going to stop her?'" he demanded sharply.

The chief pulled himself together. "It only happened this moment."

"Can't some one get over the bridge somehow, to flag her, or lay torpedoes?"

"There is no time to get torpedoes, and look at the mist over the whole valley bottom, sir," said the despatcher, pointing. "The engineer couldn't see three feet ahead of him."

The superintendent sprang to the window, and a moment stood with convulsively clenching hands. He turned to Alex. "Ward, can't you suggest some one?"

"I have been trying to think, sir. But as the chief says, even if a man could get across the bridge, what could he do? I was down by the river yesterday morning and the haze was like a blind wall. I couldn't see ten feet ahead of me."

"Couldn't a fire be built on the tracks?"

"Not quickly enough, sir."

Superintendent Cameron wrung his hands. "And of course it had to hap-

pen after the little Riverside Park station had closed for the season," he said bitterly. "If we only had an operator there now, we—"

The interruption was a cry from Alex. "I've something! I've something! Oh!" and instantly he dashed back for the tower wire.

"What? What?" cried the superintendent, rushing after Alex as fast as he could run.

"On a pile of ties, or anything, air—providing Orr can cross the bridge," explained Alex, as he whirled off the letters of Jack's call.

Breathlessly the official dropped into a chair beside him.

"Orr, have you any oil in the tower?" shot Alex.

"No, but there is some in the lamp-shanty."

"Could you possibly cross the bridge?"

"I've been wondering, myself. There is a rail bicycle in the shanty. Perhaps with that I could shoot over the bad spot. But Why?"

"We have no way of stopping her except through you."

"Why, sure, sure, I'll risk it," whirled the answer. "I suppose the oil is to make a quick blaze to flag her."

"That's it—On lies, or anything! Just this side of River side Park station!"

"O.K. Here goes!"

"Good luck," said Alex, with a sudden catch in his throat, as he realized the danger his chum was so cheerfully risking.

"Heaven help him," exclaimed the superintendent.

Jack, in the distant tower, took little time to think of the danger to himself. Hurriedly lighting a lantern, he dashed out, down the lower steps, and across the rails for the lamp shanty. Fortunately it was unlocked, and darting in, he found a large can of oil, carried it

out to the main track, and returning, quickly dragged forth the yard lamp-car onto the main-line rails, he placed the can on the platform between the arms, hung the lantern over the handle bars, mounted and was off, pedalling with all his might.

As he neared the down grade that formed the bridge approach, and the roar of the flood met him in full force, Jack for the first time began to realize the danger of his mission, but he tightened his lips, he refused to think of it, and pedalled ahead determinedly.

He topped the grade, and below him was a solid roof of mist, only the bridge towers showing.

Downward he sped. The first dampness of it struck his face, and the next moment he was lost in a wall of white. On he rushed with bowed head.



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

SENTIMENT

"I hate sentiment!" These words fell upon my ears a short time ago in the theatre. Waiting for an opportunity, I took a look at the speaker, who was sitting immediately behind me. She was a pretty, fair-haired girl of eighteen or twenty years of age. She was not an abnormal type, just a pretty, fresh, intelligent sort of girl that schools and universities are turning out today by the score.

I was not in the least amused, surprised, or even pained to know she "hated sentiment." I knew, of course, that she did nothing of the kind; that sentiment was the breath of her nostrils, and that she was merely repeating, as dutifully as any parrot the little lesson that she had learned from the pale and embittered spinster set over her. For all that, the remark set me thinking. I began to wonder why sentiment should have lost some of its popularity in the mid-Victorian era. In the days of Thackeray and Dickens and Tennyson everyone was a sentimentalist. Had this not been the case, those writers would have forced themselves to adopt the mood of the age in which they lived, and we should never have heard of the travels of "Little Nell," or the troubles of poor old "Colonel Newcombe," or "The Death of the Old Year."

Whence then the modern-day tendency to scoff at the deeper feelings of the heart?

And so I have been thinking over this question, and I believe that I have come to the reason. We live on our nerves, and therefore we lack the moral courage of our ancestors. Life is so quick with us, emotions and excitements so many, that something must go by the board, or the ship herself will founder.

What, then, shall be sacrificed? Never bridge; that demi-god of modern society. Oh, no; we could not live without our bridge! What, then? Motoring? Horrors! Is the woman mad? Give up motoring! Or dances, concerts, theatres, novels, sex-lectures, women's clubs and meetings galore, fortune-telling; and to add to the list, it will soon be the airship. Oh, not all these things are too utterly delicious. Why not get rid of the one thing that daily clouds the sun of utter happiness, namely, the sympathetic interest in the affairs and sorrows of mankind?

The idea quickly found favor with the jaded. "We know well enough," they said, "that there are things under the surface of life which are not quite pleasant, but the distribution of money is not quite equal, that children cry for food which their mothers cannot give them, and that people even die of starvation. But, for Heaven's sake, don't remind us of such things. We want nothing better than to forget them."

If nobody was ever fool enough to fall in love, there would be no tearing of lovers asunder with its attendant scenes of distress and shedding of tears. And as we can't understand such nonsense, why thrust such disagreeable objects, such incidents and such subjects under our noses, in the play houses, in books and in conversation. Those people who appear to be so unhappy should take a leaf out of our book and kill sentiment instead of cherishing it.

If mothers would not be so absurdly fond of their children which is a very primitive middle class thing to be, they would merely shrug their shoulders and when the children were ill or unhappy they would express polite regrets, and look at things from a philosophical point of view, and realize how much better it is not to worry but leave the children to their paid nurses. Of course the ladies do not express themselves in quite such round terms as these. Somebody might have jarred their supersensitive nerves by calling them callous. It is far easier, and far more convenient, and so delightfully indefinite to sum up the new creed in these words, "I hate sentiment." And the phrase spreads and finds favor in the eyes of such people as the girl who sat behind me in the theatre.

Where, one might well ask—where will it end?

For myself, I really think that the wave is on the turn. I think that the national sense of humor—which, as we all know, is nothing more than the national levelheadedness—is asserting itself, and that people are beginning to understand how ridiculous it is to talk of hating that upon which the whole of our civilization is founded.

Take sentiment out of our lives, and what have we left of all that has gone to the making of our great nation?

What is patriotism, but sentiment? British patriotism, British patriotism as bad form, and where will the British Empire be? And, again, what is the sporting instinct, but sentiment?

Turning to the more intimate side of the question, what do you suppose would become of our race if all love-matches were abolished? Leave nature alone in such matters. I mean, of course, leave her alone with healthy and normal people, and she never makes a mistake. Prevent your idiot and your weakling from marrying, by all means, but never interpose your puny "reasons" when you see a girl and a man drawn together by mutual ties. Bear with me for a little, my patient readers, for I am nearing the end of this very unfashionable tirade. But I should like, before I end, to ask you, can you banish sentiment? What will become of the late of the weak against the strong? The truth of it is, of course, that, deny it as we may, stifle our feelings as deeply as we are able, laugh as loudly as we can at love, we are all really sentimentalists to the very core. Sentimentalists at heart, however

thin and lukewarm the blood that runs in our veins, however jaded our nerves, and feeble our hold on life.

Make the most of sentiment, I beg of you, my readers, so will the world be richer, instead of poorer, and so will you understand, even though for some of you it be late in the day, the full and innermost meaning of the word happiness.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

Walking Costumes.

October and November are the months par excellence for walking costumes, and while nothing is more satisfying than a successful gown of this sort, I think nothing is more apt to be mediocre. There is no surer test of individuality and smartness. A more elaborate costume gives one unlimited opportunities, while a severe tailor suit relies for its success upon its creator for the lines, and its wearer for the carriage. More than this, one does not ask—depending for individuality upon the accessories. But a smart walking dress, simple, yet chic—show me a house that can turn out a half a dozen of these and I'll warrant its success is assured. There is no single gown—or type of gown in one's wardrobe that receives the wear, a walking gown does—and if it proves becoming and achieves its mission, one is amply repaid for all the thought and care expended upon it. The American woman is at her best in a well fitting simple gown of this type, and without a doubt she knows it. No matter what novelty the season brings forth, one sees a certain number of blue serge—they are an institution, a sign of spring and fall—I have never known a season without them, and I doubt if there are many wardrobes that do not contain at least one blue serge costume. There are no end of newer fabrics and colors—popular for the moment—but there is a certain unobtrusive note of good style about a smart blue serge that has endeared it to women of taste.

Many of the fall models still show the peasant influence of the spring and summer in their simplicity—while any number close in quite a distinct fashion down the left front—the opening or closing being worked by a band—some two inches wide which extends almost to the knee; on many, this band strikes the most decided note of the costume, being of headwork in vivid colors, in black satin embroidered in Persian arabesques, or piped with an Empire green satin or possibly another shade of cloth. I notice also no end of revers—usually black satin—sometimes long and narrow, widening a trifle toward the bottom, again shawl-like in their width and frequently running into square sailor collars. We—especially the younger of us—have shown a liking for sailor collars for some seasons—quite our own idea—and strangely enough, the Parisians adopted them this summer and wore them on every conceivable sort of frock and suit. They are another very becoming fashion, and black satin ones will be very popular early this season.

I presume we will be overrun with beadwork before the year is out. Last spring saw the start of it and although it did not make the immediate success here that it did abroad—we used it on formal negligees and evening frocks—Paul Poirer and Robert sent us a few good models exploiting it, but it was left to the Parisian to introduce it on lingerie frocks, linens, silks and what not, so I fancy we will feel the effect, over here, and use it on fall clothes. I think it's a charming idea with unlimited possibilities in the color line; it may serve to brighten up a dull-toned street gown, give weight to a delicate house frock; and is a delightful touch on chiffon blouse for wear with semi-tailored suits, so let us give thanks and make use of it. I don't mention its use on evening gowns or wraps because it seems less new in that particular adaptation, although of undoubted charm and popularity.

A Perfume of Charm.

Is there anything more appealing to femininity at large than a delightful new perfume? To be sure many are called but few are chosen, but if only it enters the circle of the chosen few and is accepted by women of refined discretion nothing is surer of a hearty welcome than a really good perfume—and whisper it softly—nothing is rarer.

There are perfumes and perfumes and many of them are highly successful from a business point of view—which to the particular woman is just the trouble—everybody sees uses them and their day of exclusiveness is over. But a new one has just been imported from Russia that in my opinion justifies all that can be said of it, and so far as is certainly quite uncommon. I think it is bound to be a success, for it is just elusive enough in its fragrance to attract, and positive enough to hold one's attention, and besides it isn't at all cheap, which is a blessing in disguise, for while a bottle lasts one a long time—due to its strength—the price will keep it from becoming common I hope.

All of the toilet accessories—eau de toilette, soaps, powders, and wonderfully lasting sachet, bath salts, etc., are also supplied in the same odor, and I feel sure that it's refined delicacy will make a place for it.

CHATS ON OLD FURNITURE.

Every year the desire for acquiring old furniture seems to increase. Gone are the days when suites were de rigueur in every room in the house; now they usually are seen only in dining-rooms and bedrooms, as we prefer to

pick up antique treasures in the way of tables, cabinets, and so forth for our drawing-rooms and studies, supplementing these by comfortable chairs and couches of various shapes. A suite in a bedroom is nearly always requisite. I have a vivid recollection of a charming room I saw some years ago which an artistic friend had mainly furnished with old bits of old oak found in country cottages. An antique press formed the wardrobe, a carved oak dowry chest, made to open cupboard-wise in the front, instead of at the top, was an excellent washstand when mounted on four sturdy legs, and the dressing-table was a very solid one of plain oak. The mirror was the only stumbling-block, but a friend carved an oak frame very cleverly, there was not much difficulty in getting a glass fitted to it and a strut put on the back. However, that had nothing to do with old furniture.

Two or three decades ago the dining-room suite was usually either of the palest yellow oak or of mahogany of ponderous design, with a great expanse of looking-glass at the back of the sideboard; but, worse than this, the drawing-room consisted, more or less, of a



A Smart Coat and Skirt

sofa, four easy-chairs, a requisite number of small chairs (all these were precisely alike), a centre table, and a china cabinet; small tables, card-tables, and work tables were "extras."

Nowadays the aim of the bride-to-be, if she has artistic tastes, is to pick up bits of real antique furniture for the principal rooms at least; in fact, many young folk content themselves with a diningroom and study to begin with, waiting, perhaps, for a year or so until they can find a sufficiency of treasures with which to equip the drawing-room. But there are so many who start on their quest without much knowledge of the pitfalls ahead of them! I therefore propose to offer a few hints on old furniture of different periods, which I hope may be a guide.

Connoisseurs have many names for old oak, such as "Cromwellian," "Charles II.," and so on, but it is far simpler to classify it under the title of "Jacobean," which is supposed to apply to all furniture made from the time of James I. to that of William and Mary. We have seen an earlier period, the Elizabethan, which accounts for many present-day reproductions, but the original specimens are not to be found by the modest twentieth century collector, who cannot afford the prices they command. The features of the wood, carving of those days are grotesque and arabesque work, with human figures to the waist somewhat resembling the figure-heads of old ships, or quaint masks such as we

see on theatre programmes nowadays, representing comedy and tragedy. The craftsmen of Elizabeth's time had a marvellous imagination for these. They also depicted fruit and flowers, a carving of "The Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil," with a serpent's head shown in the corner, being a favorite subject.

With the accession of James I. we come to something much plainer in carving, but much more luxurious in upholstery, and this, after a time, gave place to the ultra-severe designs in favor during the Commonwealth. In the days of James I. Court cupboards were made in oak, and these are largely reproduced at the present day. There is the ordinary cupboard at the base, sometimes with plain doors and sometimes with carved ones, and a shelf above, supported by two strong pillars. These are the "two-deckers," but an additional top shelf earns for them the title of "three-deckers," which are often found in Welsh oak, and were made—so says tradition—for people of pomp and circumstance.

Settlers were in great favour in Jacobean times, and there is not much difficulty in finding one now. The style is very plain, the back being simply panelled. There is frequently a box beneath, called in old days the "carcase well," a somewhat gruesome title. We see a specimen of this in the monk's bench of today, which can be found in so many halls, and there is also the table bench, the back of which turns over on to the arms, thus forming a table. The early Jacobean chairs are absolutely solid, seat and back, and ornamented with carving.

In the reign of Charles I. the arts and crafts were greatly encouraged. The chairs of this period were upholstered in beautiful fabrics, and a distinguishing feature of them was the very low backs; the arm chairs had somewhat higher backs than the occasional ones, the arms being padded and covered with the same material as the seat and back. Then in the days of Cromwell the pendulum swung back again, and a time of plain, severe furniture ensued. The Roundheads, in their crusade against the luxurious taste of the Royalists, destroyed much of the fine furniture which offended them. Therefore the bulk of early Jacobean furniture which has come down to us was originally in middle-class homes, or was owned by supporters of the Puritans. The cabinet makers of those days were enjoined to work on plain lines, with as pleasing a result as could be obtained with the minimum of embellishment. In Cromwell's era the arms of chairs were for the first time covered tightly with leather.

With the accession of Charles II., the "Merry Monarch," we find a lot of foreign influence in the crafts. English oak had reigned supreme before, but now it was superseded to a great extent by walnut, and we hear of chestnut and laburnum wood being used as well. Chairs, especially arm-chairs, were beautifully turned and carved, and C. and S. scrolls being largely used; the seats and the backs were caned. Couches were now introduced under the name of "day beds," they usually had adjustable head-pieces, which could be pulled up or down by means of a cord or chain.

(To be continued.)

SMALL TALK.

A number of newspapers are entertaining themselves and possibly their readers during the "dead" season by discussing the reasons why men don't marry. Some of the correspondents who have joined in the discussion blame the women for the undoubted decrease in the marriage rate. They deplore the passing of the "good old days" when it was assumed (that is not to say it was ever true) that every woman was waiting eagerly for some man to make her an offer of marriage, and that if she did not get it she was disappointed and had no mission in life. There was in fact, nothing for her to do, but bear as well as she could, the fact that she had been passed over. I am glad to see that some writers point out that the new state of things is by no means a deterioration. It is good that the greater industrial freedom of women should give them other careers than marriage, if only because it is one of the elements diminishing the number of unhappy marriages. Who likes to see a woman forced to marry as a trade, because she cannot earn her livelihood in another way? It



is as soul-destroying for the husband as for the wife. When the new conditions have adjusted themselves the marriage rate will rise again and the disposition to marriage will be free instead of being a sort of equivalent to Hobson's choice.

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." So said Solomon, and not the least of that wise man's wisdom is shown in the utterance, from which, doubtless, our adage "Laugh and grow fat" is deduced. An eminent physician has paraphrased the latter into "Laugh and get well." We have grown accustomed to the thought that cheerfulness has a moral effect upon the health, but the scientists now go one step further and claim that laughter, in a physical sense, benefits the health, and that forced laughter is better than nothing; so that "laughter," with or without merriment, is the new cure for dyspepsia and throat troubles. They say that the violent lifting of the diaphragm, the sudden expulsion of air from the lungs, and the manner in which the muscles of the throat are set in action by a hearty laugh are more effective than any medicine for a weak throat, and we may expect to see hospitals wherein the administering of "laughing gas" is the chief pastime of the staff. Other points in its favor are mentioned; among them the throwing back of the head, the stretching of the neck (double chin, take notice!) the shaking of the sides, the spasmodic movement of the abdomen, all tend to displace unhealthy fatty tissues and make room for healthy deposits. If you feel the pangs of influenza, go to a screaming farce, and the chances are that it will prevent your going to a doctor. You will think that it has been a mental cure, but the fact is, you have laughed yourself well.

Miss Cicely Hamilton, whose mental ability commands masculine respect because she has succeeded in the difficult field of the drama, where so many men have failed, always writes to the point on the woman's question. In her latest contribution to the subject, which takes the form of a letter to the Daily Mail, she quickly pricks the bubble that woman's proper place is the fireside. If man wants to keep women out of the professions, argues Miss Hamilton, there is only one way to manage it—he must support woman. Not only the one woman whom he likes to support—his wife—but all his womankind—sisters, aunts, cousins, all who are widows and spinners and financially dependent. There they are. They want food, clothes, house-room, and a little pleasure, too. And man says, "It is not womanly to work for these things." The alternative is obvious. Is man going to adopt it? Bravo, Miss Hamilton! The success of "Diana of Dobson's" has given you a hearing, and you are making good use of it.

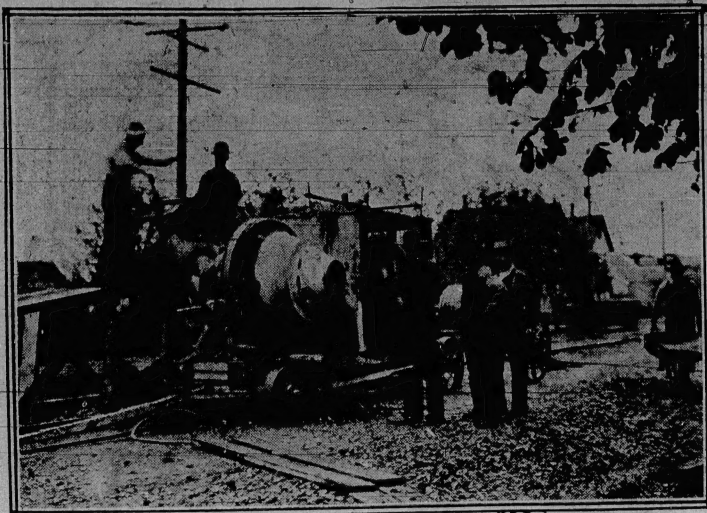
THE PROCESS BY WHICH TAPIOCA IS MADE

Vice-Consul-General George E. Chamberlin, of Singapore, furnishes the following information concerning manioc and tapioca in Malaysia:

Manioc, from the root of which tapioca is made, native of tropical America, introduced into the East Indies by the early Portuguese, has become an important production in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. During 1907 there were exported from this consular district 45,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each of tapioca, valued at \$3,642,828, of which 9,176 tons, valued at \$803,345, went to the United States.

Nearly all the tapioca shipped from this district to the United States comes under the head of "pearl tapioca" and is in three grades—small, medium and bullet. England and the Continent take practically all the flake and tapioca flour. An authority states that pearl tapioca is produced in the following manner:

The tapioca is produced by pressing, rolling, and shaking the starch, still wet, in small round pellets, obtained by forcing them through a sieve on to a piece of cloth, which is kept constantly agitated. These pellets are then rolled or fall of their own weight on to an iron plate, which also is kept shaking and heated to a temperature of about 100 degrees centigrade. The heat causes a partial conversion of the starch into sugar and swells the pellets, which take on a gelatinous aspect. The product is called pearl tapioca.



WHERE ROCK AND TAR ARE MIXED

Have you ever noticed that, no matter how rushed the average man is, he can always find time to stoop and look on if a gang of men are at work fixing a water main or putting down a pavement? Perhaps it is the interest in manual creation born in every man evincing itself. But whether it is or not, the fact remains that sane business men with clean shoes have been known to wade through a muddy street in order that they might look down into an excavation on the other side. Perhaps they have pressing business calling them to make haste. Yet, let there be two working in that excavation in the act of raising a broken pipe with a derrick, and your sane and busy-business man will spend fifteen minutes watching the work progress.

Just at present the City of Victoria is carrying on perhaps more improvement work than any other city of a similar size in Canada. And, were it possible to compute the amount of time wasted by some of our foremost citizens in watching this work going on, we venture to say the total would be interesting. There are many sections of streets under repair just now, but none offers more interest to the spectator than that portion of Oak Bay avenue which lies between Boul-Bay road and the Junction. On this stripe of avenue—a portion of which has been vastly improved by a rather ambitious widening—city workmen are putting down a tar macadam pavement. At the same time the street railway company has its men at work moving the old track and building two new tracks in the centre of the street, and, to add to the general interest, the water works department has been hard at work changing some of the water mains. Taken altogether, a bird's-eye view of the avenue any day last week would have given a very fair conception of what the Panama Canal looks like under construction.

But of the various works in progress, the putting down of the pavement is easily the most engaging from the point of view of the spectator. Only seventeen men are engaged in this, but they are so disposed along the street as to seem many more. Then several imposing pieces of machinery are required, and each is in itself interesting. The spectator who pauses for a moment's review of the operations is lost. If he has a speck of creative instinct—rather the desire to puddle in the earth and construct—he will not move on for at least fifteen minutes, and the writer must confess that he has spent as much as three quarters of an hour.

First, there is a great bulwark of moist earth thrown up on one side, where the street railway men are changing tracks. On the other side the pavement is being put down. One of the city's concrete mixers is at work in a new game up here. Along line of boards and a high platform lead to the hopper. Up these boards men wheel barrow loads of crushed stone. The great cylinder revolves with a tremendous rattle, driven by the snorting gasoline engine alongside it, which chokes and grunts as if it intended to blow up at the very next revolution. Alongside the engine there is a queer-shaped cart, a big steel barrel on two wheels. In this is the melted tar. One man stands on the tall platform and manipulates a watering can full of tar. As the fresh-crushed stone is poured into the hopper he adds a modicum of tar. The cylinder whirls about, dashing the tar and the stones together and whirling them around and around.

Now, at the side of the mixer and low down on the ground level, there comes a husky man with a wheelbarrow. He runs his barrow under the nose of the cylinder. Then another man, placed there for the purpose, presses down on a long handle and tilts the nose of the revolving cylinder towards the barrow. Gravity does the rest; the stones and tar which had gone in at the other end separately now come out together. The stones are black and shiny with their coating of tar and they hang together in a sticky mass. As his barrow is filled, the wheeler moves off with it, and another man with an empty barrow takes his place. As the barrows are filled they are dumped at the edge of the pavement line. Other workmen spread the loads out even and sprinkle sand over them. The wheelbarrow line is never broken. These men receive \$2.75 a day, and they earn it.

"Yes," said the boss, W. Stevenson his name is, when we inquired; "we get lots of men who think because they are working for the city they can loaf. But they get fooled. The city requires a full day's work the same as anyone else, and when a machine like that one is following a man up he doesn't waste much time. Men? Yes, we have plenty of them looking for work and plenty of them praying hard that they won't find it. We hire some of them, and they work for a day or two and then we don't see them again. Others are good men, and they stay with us steadily."

"What nationality is that man wheeling the barrow?" said we, pointing to a well-set-up chap who carried himself as if he had been a soldier.

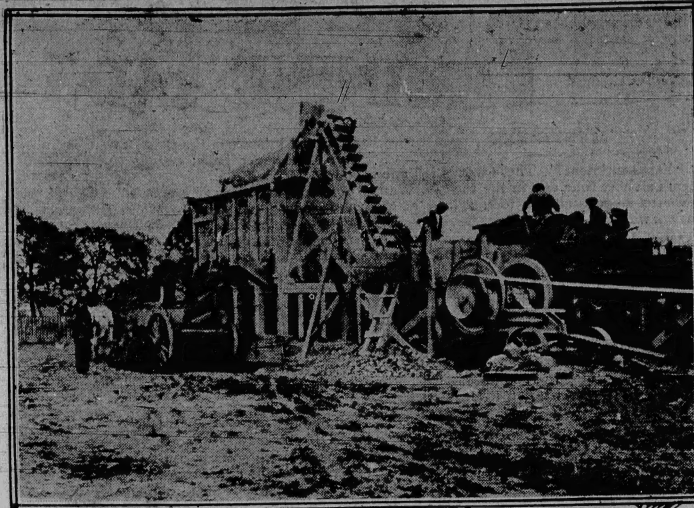
The MAKING OF A STREET

"I don't know," returned the boss. "I think he's an Australian; but I never inquire about anything like that. If a man does his work he gets his pay and there's an end to it."

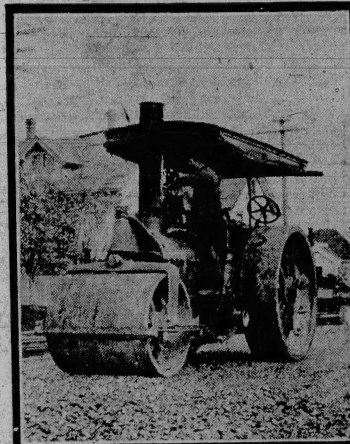
As the boss moved away, muttering about the cussedness of teamsters who would insist on using the broken-up street when there were others quite clear, we looked into the long trench where the water works men were toiling. They were just making a connection, and we found it most interesting to watch how they did it. We got talking to some of them and learned that they were putting down a 12-inch main where a 4-inch main had been. They spoke of it as if it were something of a job, and as we did not know, we forebore to gainsay them. At all events they seemed quite happy over it, for one chap was whistling "The Wearing of the Green," and another was singing snatches from "Annie Laurie," very much out of tune.

Many teams and wagons turned into the avenue from a side street carrying loads of stone, and bent upon seeing where they got their supplies, we followed the trail. It was thus that we discovered the big stone crusher at work smashing the rocks into the required sizes. The rocks were picked up from all about, there being a fine supply always at hand. The crusher grumbled and groaned as if its lot in life were very hard. Yet it did its work well, and we could not help comparing many people we know to it.

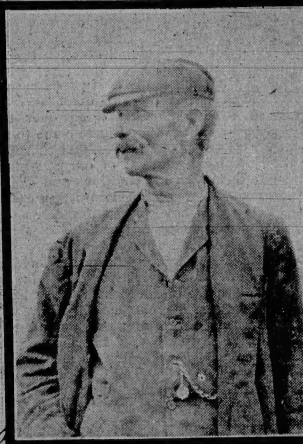
We had already put in a good deal of time, and as we started towards the avenue again to catch a downtown car, we came alongside of the boss again. We asked him a few questions about this particular kind of pavement, and found him to be a veritable optimist. He declared this tar macadam to be the best pavement on earth. "It requires twenty-four hours to set," he said; "and then you can hardly chop it up." As he spoke, another piece of machinery in which we were much interested came by. This was the great steam roller. The man who ran it had always been envious of us. He seemed to us to have a fine time perched up there by the warm boiler under his canopy, pulling the levers and turning the steering wheel. But the boss called us back to other thoughts. "Look there," he said; "that pavement isn't set yet, but how much of an impression do you find that roller leaving?" We looked closely where the heavy roller had passed, and found very little if any impression.



THE BIG MACHINE YELEPT THE ROCK CRUSHER



FIFTEEN TONS AND ALWAYS ROLLING



THE BOSS



DUMPING THE CRUSHED ROCK

At this the boss was much pleased. "That roller," he concluded, with a smile of triumph, "weighs fifteen tons." Our car came along at this moment and

we were soon on our way down town. Upon consulting a watch, we were surprised to note that we had wasted almost an hour. And yet, was it altogether wasted?

Abraham Lincoln and the Poets

One of President Lincoln's gifts was an extraordinary memory. As he used to say, he "couldn't help remembering." Mr. Noah Brooks cites many interesting examples of his power of retaining things he had once heard. "One of my cousins," he says, "John Holmes Goodenow, of Maine, was appointed consul-general at Constantinople early in the Lincoln administration, and was taken to the White House, before his departure for his post, to be presented to the President."

When Lincoln learned that his visitor was a grandson of John Holmes, one of the first Senators from Maine, he immediately began to recite a poetical quotation, which must have been more than a hundred lines in length.

Mr. Goodenow, never having met the President before, was naturally astonished at this, but when the lines were finished, the President said:

"There! that poem was quoted by your grandfather in a speech which he made in the United States Senate in . . ." and he named the date and specified the occasion.

He used to say, however, that his happening to remember a poem was no sign of any special liking for it. Once he recited to Mr. Brooks a long and doleful ballad, "in the vein of 'Vilkins and his Dinah,'" and on finishing, said, with a deprecatory laugh, "I don't believe I have thought of that before for forty years."

At the same time he was a great lover of simple and hearty verse. One of his favorites was Dr. Holmes' "Last Leaf." Concerning this poem, Mr. Brooks says:

"One November day Lincoln and I were

driving out to the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, when the aspect of the scene recalled the lines to his mind. Slowly and with excellent judgment he recited the whole poem. Enlarging upon the pathos, wit and humor of Holmes, I found that the President had never seen a copy of the genial doctor's works, so far as he could remember. I offered to lend him my copy of the poems, a little blue-and-gold book; and the next time I went to the White House I took it with me.

"About a week afterward I called one evening and the President, being alone, we settled down for a quiet chat. He took from a drawer in his table the blue-and-gold Holmes, and went over it with much gusto, reading or reciting several poems that had struck his fancy."

"Finally, he said that he liked 'Lexington' as well as anything in the book. 'The Last Leaf' alone excepted, and he began to read the poem; but when he came to the stanza beginning:

'Green be the graves where the martyrs are lying!
Shroudless and tombless they sunk to their rest,

his voice faltered, and he gave me the book with the whispered request, 'You read it; I can't.'"

"Months afterward, when several ladies were in the Red Parlor, calling upon Mrs. Lincoln, he recited that poem without missing a word, so far as I could remember it. And yet I do not believe that he ever saw the text of

'Lexington' except during the few busy days when he had my book."

Mr. Brooks furnishes also a pretty story about Lincoln's first hearing of one of Longfellow's poems:

"I think it was early in the war that some public speaker sent Mr. Lincoln a newspaper report of a speech delivered in New York. The President, apparently, did not pay much attention to the speech, but a few lines of verse at the close caught his eye. These were the closing stanzas of Longfellow's 'Building of the Ship,' beginning with:

'Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!

"To my surprise, he seemed to have read the lines for the first time. Knowing the whole poem as one of my youthful exercises in recitation, I began, at his request, with the description of the launching of the ship, and repeated it to the end. As he listened to the last lines:

'Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,

his eyes filled, and his cheeks were wet. He did not speak for some minutes, but finally said, with simplicity, 'It is a wonderful gift to be able to stir men like that.'"

Actress (to Reporter): "So you want an interview. Well, let me tell you, young man, that even if I am going to retire from the stage next month and marry the Earl of Bullion, whose income, by the way, is £1,000,000, and whose title is the oldest in England, not to mention the family jewels being worth a king's ransom, you needn't try and make me talk, for I've nothing to say."—Ideas.

A Motto From Your Sun-Dial

Those who are contemplating a sun-dial for that long-dreamed-about garden, should remember that no sun-dial is complete without its motto. The sun-dial, like the clock, has always been a convenient vehicle for moral teaching. Therefore, the motto. Very curious inscriptions appear on the old sun-dials to be found throughout England. The publication 'Gentleman's Cites', for example, one in the Temple, London, which bids one abruptly "Begone about your business"; and again in Pump-Court we are told that "Shadows we are, and like shadows depart."

Others on various sun-dials are: "The day will come," "Everywhere the same," "Behold we fly," "I show by kindness and splendour of the sun," "This is the day," "Learn to value time," "I fly while you behold me," "Enjoy the present hour," "The shadow moves, though I am at rest," "I set to rise," "Days make years," "I stay for no man," "The day flies," "Such is life," "Man is but a shadow," "Redeem the time," "Lying does not belong to me," "The brightest day has its shades," "You shadow," "You may waste, but cannot stop me," "Life is fleeting as the shadow," "Let not the sun go down on thy wrath."

Vertical sun-dials could be placed on a south wall with little trouble and material, for it only required a dial to cast a shadow on radiating incised lines marked on the wall. These often appeared on churches, generally near the southwestern angle.

Sometimes sun-dials even appeared in stained-glass windows. These are still to be seen in Lambeth Palace, and at one time there was another in the Church of All Hallows Staining, Mark Lane.

Another kind of dial was of a portable description known as the "ring" type, and to be worn on the finger, the light finding its way through a tiny hole. Of these the rarest sort known was furnished with a combination of projections for throwing the shadow of the sun. Cardinal Wolsey had one made in brass gilt on which were engraved his arms. Other portable ones were a sort of combination of both dial and compass folded up.

Then there was the pillar sun-dial with which we are familiar. Of this kind the baluster-shaped pillar is most frequently seen, though, of course, there are many variations, some taking the form of columns more or less carved and decorated.

In more recent years sun-dials of growing shrubs have been made as ornaments to lawns, such as the one at Broughton Castle, near Banbury. The hours are made of growing box or yew embedded in minute fragments of smashed marble; the upright dial, also growing, is of yew, and is cut and trimmed into shape. Around the whole is written the letters of yew: "Memory lives, but the hour flies."

A vertical sun-dial on the wall of Sandringham House says "Let others tell of storms and showers, I only count the sunny hours."